The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 34.

DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The New Brunswick Legislature was opened yesterday.

—Chief Justice Waite has left Toledo for Washington.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $281,354,727.

—Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, has been arrested at Brownsville, Texas.

—The German bark Hercules has been wrecked near the English coast. Eleven of her crew perished.

—A jury has been secured for the trial of John E Simmons, in New York, indicted for the murder of Nicholas W. Durye.

—A Jackson (Miss.) dispatch says the House of Representatives, by a vote of 54 to 33, passed a resolution requesting Senator Alcorn to resign.

—The Illinois State Women's Suffrage Association met in Chicago yesterday in annual session. The attendance was small, there being not over fifty.

—Sixteen business houses, in Trenton, Tenn., including the new City Hall and *News* office, were burned on Wednesday night. Loss $60,000; insurance about $15,000.

—The anniversary of Lincoln's birthday was celebrated in Buffalo by exercises in various public schools in the morning, and by appropriate exercises by citizens at St. James Hall in the evening.

—The members of the Arcadean Club of New York gave a reception to Peter Cooper on Thursday evening on the eighty-third anniversary of his birthday. A large number of the most prominent citizens were present.

—The Workingmen's mass meeting, under the auspices of Committees of Safety in New York, called for Thursday evening, was an utter failure so far as numbers are concerned. Not more than one hundred were present.

—The bribery investigation is still pending at Sacramento, Cal., but the evidence taken thus far utterly fails to connect Governor Booth or any of his friends or persons acting for him with any bribe or offer or reward whatever to advance his interest in the Senatorial contest.

—King Momus has issued his proclamation announcing that he will make his entrance into the city of Memphis Tuesday next at four o'clock. The procession of "The Memphis," the grand feature of the occasion, will take place at night. Strangers are already pouring into the city. Forty additional policemen will be placed on duty to keep order during the carnival.

FOREIGN.

—Cardinals Antonelli, Capalti and Targulni are seriously ill.

—The Canadian Parliament will meet about the 18th of March.

—There is considerable speculation in England whether Disraeli or Earl Derby will become Premier.

—M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif, under the late Emperor Napoleon, has had a stroke of apoplexy.

—A letter from M. Rouher is published, advocating a plebiscite to decide between an empire and a republic in France when President MacMahon's term expires.

—A dispatch from South America reports that the yellow fever continues unabated in Rio, and cholera is raging with great violence in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Thousands of people have fled from those cities.

—The funeral of the late Right Rev. Joseph Eugene Bruno Guignes, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Ottawa, took place yesterday morning with imposing ceremonies. The procession included various national and religious societies, members of the Cabinet, the Municipal Council, County Council, different professions and an immense number of prominent citizens of all religious denominations. The body, in a sitting posture, was dressed in full Episcopal robes, and was carried by eight priests in an open bier. The stores were closed and many of them draped in mourning.

FIRES.

—The Central block in Atchison, Kansas, containing four of the finest stores on the main business street, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $75,000; insurance $41,000.

INSURANCE.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Cabinet Crisis.

VICTORIA, B. C., February 12.—On Monday afternoon, citizens numbering nearly one thousand, marched to the Parliamentary building in an orderly manner. A large police force was on hand, but there was no disturbance. Dr. Helmeken presented a petition signed at a meeting on Saturday, the substance of which is that this meeting deems it unadvisable to enter into any negotiations for capitalizing the dry dock guarantee, or to borrow any money from the Dominion Government, until the scheme of the McKenzie Ministry for the re-location of the terms of union shall be made known; and, further, that it is distinctly opposed to the Provincial Government interfering in any manner with the terms or agreeing to any new terms offered by the McKenzie Government until that shall have been submitted to the people for adoption.

The application by the Ministry for a gunboat to be stationed at the Government buildings was refused by the commander of the fleet. A resolution was also sent to the city members who support the Government, calling upon them to resign. The same afternoon De Cosmos resigned, and has since left the city, it is said, to stand for an outside district for the Commons.

To day Walkem, Attorney General for the De Cosmos Ministry, was called by the Governor to form a Government. It is understood that he makes no changes in the personnel of the Cabinet. Considerable excitement still prevails. Morton, one of the leaders in the attack on the Parliament building, is out for the Commons. Higgins, another leader, having been threatened with arrest, publishes a card accepting the entire responsibility of the demonstration.

The House meets on Friday, when a petition will be considered in opposition to the General Government. He says nothing but dissolution will satisfy the country, and charges that the attempt to change the terms of the union was done to vitiate the railway clause.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Wood Party Attacked.

OMAHA, February 12.—A report just received from Fort Fetterman states that the Indians attacked a wood party near there this morning. Twenty-five men had been sent to their relief. There are no further particulars.

Hostile Indians Armed by the Government.

General Smith, at Fort Laramie, telegraphs that he has just received information that arms and ammunition are *en route* to the agency for use by the hostile Sioux, furnished by the Interior Department. He has ordered Captain Egan out to intercept the train and bring the arms and ammunition to that fort.

8,000 Warriors.

It is estimated that there are about 8,000 warriors of the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes who could be in the field on a call, if the whole of them are not on the war path, which the nature of their attacks along the line from Fort Fetterman to the Republican river would indicate. To oppose them there are but three companies of cavalry and nine of infantry. A reinforcement can only be made by the military to meet the Indians. It should be borne in mind that these troubles at the nearest point are over four hundred miles from here.

Two Victims.

CHEYENNE, Wy., February 12.—The beef contractor at the Red Cloud agency arrived here to-night, having left there on Thursday morning. He brought with him the body of acting agent Appleton, and will accompany it to Sioux City, Iowa, where it will be interred.

A teamster named Edgar Grey was killed by Indians on the 6th instant at Running Water, twenty miles this side of the Red Cloud agency, where he was bound with freight for the Indians.

Agents Threatened.

The Indians say they will kill Agent Saville if he does not leave. At White Clay, Spotted Tail's agency, an Indian threatened to shoot Agent Howard, but was prevented from doing so by Black Crow, one of their head soldiers.

A report from Sidney, Neb., says five section men, six miles west of there, were fired upon by Indians this morning. Many stock men, who live in town, but own large herds of cattle north of here, have gone out to-day to bring them in to a place of safety.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—Cattle very dull; best on sale 6@7c; that generally rated first quality 5@6c; medium or good fair quality 4½@5c; receipts 1,215; sales 1,059. Hogs dull; receipts unprecedentedly heavy; quotations lower; corn fed 7¾@8¼c; stillers 7¾@8¼c; receipts 14,072. Sheep in good demand; supply light; ½c higher; 4½@7¼c; receipts 1,823.

CHICAGO, February 12.—Cattle: receipts 2,800 head; market quiet and prices weak; fair to really good shipping steers $4,50@5,25; choice $5 35@5,65; extra $5 75; shipments 1,400. Hogs: receipts about 20,000; mostly very common; market dull and prices lower on common grades; range at $4 60@5 10 for common to fair; $5,20@5 60 for good to choice; $5 70 for extra, closing weak, large number of poor hogs unsold; shipments 7,205 head. Sheep: receipts 2,350; fairly active but prices are easier; $4,80@5,50 for medium to good; shipments 1,100.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Warm Discussion on the Judiciary Apportionment Bill in the Senate—The Judicial Salary Bill Mixed up in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1874.

SENATE.

Singerly's Printing Bill.

Mr. Singerly's printing bill occasioned considerable debate, when the total amount to be allowed under the bill was announced to be $31,600.

Judiciary Apportionment.

The Judiciary Apportionment bill was then taken up, when Mr. WALLACE offered several amendments. The debate waxed warm, with Mr. STRANG on the other side.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

"Entailments."

The bill on entailments occupied the morning hour. Mr. CHRISTY opposed and Mr. LITTLE favored, and passed the bill to the second reading.

Judicial Salary Bill.

The Judicial Salary bill was called up.

Mr. NEWMYER moved to enforce his ten minute rule for speeches.

Mr. WEBB opposed the bill.

Afternoon Session.

One amendment after another was voted on, and the entire afternoon was spent on it, Messrs. MCCORMICK, NEWMYER and CHRISTY supporting, with Messrs. WEBB, WOLF and RAMSEY opposing.

The bill got into such a mix that a motion was made to recommit it to the General Judiciary Committee. Not agreed to. ARCTIC.

CHICAGO.

The Warren County Bond Case—The Demurrer to the Replications Overruled.

CHICAGO, February 12.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Drummond has overruled the demurrer to the replications in the Warren county bond cases. The suits are of public interest, not only on account of the amount involved, but as presenting a new phase of liability of towns and counties on their bonds issued in aid of the building of railways. The arguments were very elaborate, ex-Chief Justice Lawrence and Mr. Harding appearing for the county of Warren, and Judge D. Garrison and E. McLagg, Esq., for the bondholders.

The cases involved the legality of $200,000 of bonds of the county of Warren in aid of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company. Before the bonds were issued, certain taxpayers filed a bill in Chancery in the Circuit Court of that county, to enjoin the Board of Supervisors from issuing boads, alleging that no sufficient notice of the election at which the bonds were voted had been given, and that the county officers had acted exclusively with the railway company in issuing the bonds. Upon a hearing, the injunction was dissolved by the Circuit Court on the 23d of January, 1871, two days after the bonds were issued and registered in the State Auditor's office, and were subsequently put in the market and sold after the dissolution of the injunction and issue of the bonds. The complainants appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, where the decree of the Circuit Court was reversed and the bonds declared unauthorized and void. Thereupon the tax-payers filed a second bill, making the new parties the defendant, and asking for a like decree as in the first chancery suit, which second bill is still pending—the Portsmouth Savings Bank, of New Hampshire, and Augustus T. Post, of New York, having purchased the bonds in question in open market, without any actual notice of the pendency of the chancery proceedings in the State Courts. The present suits commenced for the recovery of unpaid interest on coupons in July last. The county pleads the adjudication of the State Supreme Court declaring the bonds invalid, and insists that the pendency of the Chancery proceedings was notice to the purchasers of the bonds. To those pleas he (the plaintiff) filed replications, setting up that they are *bona fide* purchasers, for value, and that they had no actual notice of the pendency of the Chancery suits, nor any notice that the bonds were invalid. The county demurred to the replications, claiming that the pendency of the suit was a notice to its demurrer, which Judge Drummond overruled, holding that the doctrine of "lispenders" does not apply to commercial paper, and also, in effect, reaffirming the principle that whenever there is a statute authorizing a municipality to issue bonds, and it does issue them, they are not liable to be impeached in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser. The above ruling was in pursuance of the case of Olliott vs. Supervisors of Fond du Lac county. In that case the "dispenders" was involved, but the Supreme Court of the United States, on affirming the validity of the bonds, did not refer to the question in any manner. Judge Drummond, on this point, is understood to have differed from the ruling in the case above referred to, but felt bound to follow its decision. The present case will shortly be tried on the facts, and the defendants will be allowed to bring up this disputed point on the motion for a new trial.

MILWAUKEE.

Episcopal Convention.

MILWAUKEE, February 12.—The Episcopal Convention reassembled at 9 A. M. Most of the forenoon was occupied in discussing the charges made against Dr. De Koven by the Nashotah Professors, especially the pamphlet by Dr. Fagen of Nashotah, entitled "Principles, not Men," and which was aimed at the principles of Dr. De Koven.

A fire brand was thrown into the Convention in the shape of a document signed by four young students at Nashotah, declaring that Dr. Eager had stated that the pamphlet was written for political effect. To end the discussion and personalities, which bid fair to prolong the Convention for several days, Hon. Moses M. Strong moved that the debate terminate at 2 P. M., and the business of electing a bishop be proceeded with.

Dr. De Koven here rose, and asked the privilege of the floor the last half hour, between 3 and 3 P. M., to define his position. This was objected to, on the ground that it would be unfair to the Holman party as to whether or not we are to have more currency. He was opposed to taking a single dollar from New England. Let them have their money, but give more to the West and South. The panic had not ended. Its blaze might be extinguished, but it still smouldered, and was ready to break out again. He was not to be frightened from his position by threats. That substitute would kill the bill, and he hoped the friends of an increase would stand firm, and make this a test question.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Revenue Compromises.

Among the executive documents submitted by the Speaker, after the reading of the Journal, was a response to the call for information in regard to amounts paid for compromises of suits growing out of frauds on the New York and Boston custom houses. The document is very voluminous, and was ordered printed.

Sale of a Military Reservation.

Mr. GUNCKEL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the sale by public auction of the military reservation of Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory, containing about twenty-three square miles, and the Government buildings thereon. The land is to be sold in tracts of not more than eighty acres each, and at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, an amendment was adopted requiring not less than three months' public notice of the time and place of the sale in not less than three public newspapers printed and published in the territory.

The bill then as amended passed.

Army Disbursing Officers.

Mr. DONNAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making it the duty of the Secretary of War to cause frequent inquiries into the economy, propriety and necessity of the disbursement of moneys by disbursing officers of the army. Passed.

Leave of Absence to Army Officers.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the same Committee, reported a bill governing leave of absence to army officers. It provides that all officers on duty at any point west of a line drawn north and south through Omaha city, and north of a line drawn east and west from the southern boundary of Arizona, shall be allowed sixty days' leave of absence if taken but once in two years without deduction of pay and allowance, or three months' leave once in four years, or four months' leave once in four years. After explanation the bill was passed.

Reimbursing Dakota.

Mr. COBURN, from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expenses incurred by the territorial authorities in Dakota for arms, equipments, military stores, supplies and all other expenses of the volunteer force of the Indian war in 1862. Passed.

Fortification Bill.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, on the Fortification bill.

The items of $20,000 each for Forts Foote and Washington, on the Potomac river, were struck out. The items for Forts Montrie, Sumter and Putaski were retained. The appropriations for Fort McHenry and Fort Jefferson were refused.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

Tax on Matches.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WILSON (Iowa) in the Chair, on the bill to repeal the stamp duty or tax on matches, and

Mr. DAWES addressed the House. He discussed the pending bill and that for the repeal of check stamps together. The tax on matches last year reached $2,500,000 and that on bank checks $1,690,000. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated that the repeal would require the refund of half a million to those now holding stamps for bank checks, and a like amount for stamps on matches. So the question of the repeal involved $1,100,000. The Committee on Ways and Means were unanimous against the repeal. The Secretary of the Treasury had on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year over $116,000,000, of which some $70,000,000 were held in trust, leaving but $60,000,000 belonging to the Government, its total available funds, or $48,000,000 gold, and nearly $12,000,000 currency. The receipts from July 1st, 1873, to February 1st, 1874, were $105,977,375, and the estimate for the remaining five months of the year was $116,100,000, making a total available income of $281,777,973. The expenditures to February 1st were: On account of the sinking fund, $12,936,450, and the appropriations $177,174,585. The liabilities were: unexpended balances of appropriations, $138,381,557; interest on the public debt, $11,286,661; accrued interest, $6,987,477; besides estimated expenditures on the Pacific Railway indefinite and permanent appropriations of $6,825,000, which, with some additional figures not clearly understood by the reporter, make the total expenditures $193,846,650, against available resources of $341,780,201. So, if the Government should be called upon during the year for all appropriations made by Congress, there would at the end of the year a deficit of $52,066,449. This represented the condition of the Treasury on paper, but there was no probability that the Treasury would be called on to respond for all the appropriations. Many of the items come under the head of permanent appropriations, which, although made over two years ago, had not been covered into the Treasury. A careful revision of all those outstanding appropriations aggregates $72,369,034. Assuming the Treasury would not be called on for it, there would be on hand at the close of the current year $20,302,-245. This sum exceeded the sinking fund, that is, the Government would meet all its liabilities and also provide for a sinking fund, and still have twenty millions at the end of the year, as against sixty millions at the beginning.

In reply to Mr. Garfield, Mr. DAWES said the forty-four million revenue and the use made of it by the Secretary of the Treasury had not entered into his calculations. The receipts of the first seven months of the fiscal year of 1872 and 1873, compared with the corresponding months of 1873 and 1874 were as follows: For 1872 and 1873. Customs $111,000,000; Internal Revenue, $67,000,000; total, 178,842,786. For 1873 and 1874. Customs $95,000,000; Internal Revenue, $57,000,000; total, $156,527,054. Showing a falling off in the receipts of the present year from those of last year of $22,318,701. The comparison of receipts for the last five months of the last fiscal year with the estimated receipts for the coming five months of this fiscal year, were as follows, 1872 and 1874: Receipts for the last five months, $127,000,000; 1873 and 1874: Estimated receipts for next five months, $116,000,000; making a falling off in that period of $11,316,275.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1874.

SENATE.

Senators Sworn In.

Mr. INGALLS presented the credentials of Jas. S. Harvey, elected United States Senator from Kansas. Mr. Harvey was sworn in.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, presented the credentials of N. B. Pease, elected Senator of the United States from Mississippi. Mr. Pease was then sworn.

Civil Rights.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a resolution of the Legislature of his State, in favor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Patterson said on the passage of the resolution in the Legislature the yeas and nays were called, and it was unanimously adopted, the Democrats voting with the Republicans.

Equalizing the Distribution of the Currency.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Merrimon to insert "seventy five" in place of "twenty-five."

After debate Mr. MERRIMON said if Congress would allow an increase in the volume of the currency, he would yield the point he was now contending for, but not otherwise. He would like to see the volume of the currency increased a hundred millions, if possible. He believed the temper of the Senate was for an increase, and for the purpose of testthe question, he would withdraw his amendment pending, and move the following as a substitute for the bill as reported by the committee: To strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert "That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation shall be issued to the national banking associations now organized or which may be hereafter organized, in addition to the present circulation, under the same rules, regulations and limitations as now prescribed by law."

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the Senators not to endanger this bill, which was intended as one for local relief, by tacking on to it the great question of inflation. Let that question be met fair and square. It was one of great importance, and would determine the prosperity, happiness and glory of our country. He was opposed to any increase in the currency, and the question of inflation or not could be determined once and for all so soon as the Naval Appropriation bill was disposed of. But now he hoped this bill would pass as it came from the committee, so that relief might be afforded those sections needing it.

Mr. WRIGHT said he was opposed to the substitute of the gentleman from North Carolina (Merrimon), as it allowed the banks already organized to take up the increase, and it would not therefore relieve the South and West. He (Wright) moved an amendment to the bill as reported by the Committee, to strike out the words "seventy-five" and insert "fifty," so that the amount of circulation to be withdrawn and reissued should be fifty instead of twenty-five millions, and upon that question he asked the yeas and nays. He said if there was to be an increase in the currency, he would prefer to see that increase in greenbacks, and not in national bank notes.

Mr. LOGAN said if the majority of the Senators on this floor wanted contraction, let there be a vote. Those who favored expansion would acquiesce in the result, and cease the fight would end. But if, on the other hand, a majority wanted an increase, let them have it. He wanted no deception in this matter, and hoped the friends of more currency would stand by this proposition for a moderate increase. It would be on entering wedge.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) agreed with the Senator from Illinois (Logan), and hoped the friends of a moderate increase would stand by this substitute and settle the question as to whether or not we are to have more currency. He was opposed to taking a single dollar from New England. Let them have their money, but give more to the West and South. The panic had not ended. Its blaze might be extinguished, but it still smouldered, and was ready to break out again. He was not to be frightened from his position by threats. That substitute would kill the bill, and he hoped the friends of an increase would stand firm, and make this a test question.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Improvement of the Ohio River.

A Bill in Relation to Bridges Over Navigable Waters.

A Statement of the Disposition of Moneys Collected for Violation of the Revenue Laws.

The Reported Indian Outrage Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1874.

Off for Pittsburgh.

Messrs. Woodruff, Poulson and McClintock, of the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company, will leave here to-morrow morning for Pittsburgh, to attend a meeting of the company. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1874.

The Report of Indian Outrages Confirmed.

The War Department has official advices confirming the accounts of the murder of Lieutenant Robinson and a private soldier by Indians. The following telegram was received to-day:

WHITESTONE AGENCY, February 9, via Fort Laramie.—Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington: In view of the late outrages, I am compelled to ask that military protection be furnished me.

(Signed) E. A. HOWARD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The Commissioner replied to the telegram that every protection would be afforded. Application has been made to the War Department for this purpose.

Violation of the Revenue Laws.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House of Representatives to-day in response to a resolution calling for a statement of the amount of money paid from March 1st, 1869, to November 3d, 1873, by any person or persons, in settlement of suits, judgments or claims made by or in behalf of the United States for violation of the revenue laws at Boston and New York. The statement accompanying the letters gives about 3,500 cases in New York, the names of delinquents, amount of their indebtedness, and the names of the informers, with the amount awarded them and to the collector, surveyer and naval officers, &c. The indebtedness for the greater part in individual cases are small, ranging from twenty to one thousand dollars. Some of the largest sums, together with the names of the delinquents are given. Special Agent B G. Jayne is stated as the informer in the cases mentioned and as receiving in the aggregate $93,000, in addition to at least $100 in money. Apart from these is a statement of the delinquency of Phelps, Dodge & Co., namely, $271,017 The costs and expenses of recovery were $8,145, Jayne, as informer in this case, received $65,718, and the Collector, Surveyor and naval officer, each one-third of that sum, or $21,906; these officers in all similar cases receiving one-third as much as the informer. Frank E. Howe, Geo Brown and C. M. Brackett received $14,500 for the delinquency of other cases. The gross proceeds were $4,210,391; duties, $222,774; costs and expenses, $234,104; net amount covered into the Treasury, $3,753,512 The collector received $407,245, the naval officer $234,054, the surveyor $391,213, and the informers $716,248. The total amount distributed was $1,838,766, and the United States' share remaining in the Treasury $1,914,746.

The Secretary of the Treasury also transmits a statement of fines, penalties and forfeitures in the district of Boston and Charlestown from March 1, 1869, to November 3, 1873. Special Agent Jayne also received large amounts as informer here. The net amount covered into the Treasury was $503,401. The collector received $50,817, the surveyor $50,817, and the informers $152,798. The total amount distributed was $305,249, and the United States share, remaining in the Treasury $304,151.

Bridges Over Navigable Waters.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House of Representatives a draft of a bill making it the duty of the Secretary of War to maintain supervision of the construction of all bridges heretofore authorized and not completed, or that may be hereafter authorized to be constructed over navigable waters of the United States. The bill proposes to repeal the law of 1872 for the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock, because it would obstruct navigation. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Ohio River Improvement.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House of Representatives a letter of the Chief of Engineers, and the report of Majors Weitzel and Merrill, of the Corps of Engineers, on the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. The Board recommends that the slack water plan for the improvement of navigation be tested at the lower dam of the Monongahela river.

Reduction in Clerks.

The House Committee on Appropriations will probably recommend a reduction of one hundred and twenty-five clerks in the different departments, which will annually save to the government $150,000.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1874.

The River Harbor Appropriations.

The House Committee has began work in the direction of perfecting the River Harbor Appropriation bill. The report of the Chief Engineer of the Army, which is very voluminous, containing, as it does, detailed statements of works already began on rivers and harbors, and necessary in the future, is under inspection by the committee, and members of Congress have been given hearings at different times in behalf of the improvements recommended in their respective districts. The estimates for all the improvements recommended call for $4,000,000. The private intention of the Committee is to draw up a bill appropriating between $3,000,000 and $5,500,000. They hold this view, however, that in the event the prosperity of the country continues to revive, they may, by the first of April, the time set by the committee for having the bill perfected, increase the amount considerably. Another fact which will have no little affect in influencing the committee, and be of considerable weight in determining their action, is the popular demand for cheap freights. The history of the committee of the water line communications are so improved that vessels drawing more water than those now in use can navigate the canals and rivers, heavy loads can be taken and rates of transportation made cheaper. They will hold this fact in view, and be governed, in making larger appropriations for improvements, in proportion to the demand in this connection.

Senator Boutwell's Financial Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported favorably on Senator Boutwell's bill, which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare blank forms arranged in a simple, uniform and comprehensive manner, the general object for which an appropriation is based, the specific object of expenditure in detail, the total amount required under each head, date of act or resolution authorizing, or of the treaty stipulating for the expenditure, in reference to the volume, page and section or article of the statute where the same may be found, and amount appropriated for the preceding year. These blanks are to be furnished to all the departments, on which to prepare their estimates, where estimates are to be made for public improvements the whole cost of the work is to be stated in detail, and all the particulars of previous expenditures; where salaries are recommended to be increased, the reason for such increase must be assigned. The whole system of preparing estimates is changed, the object of the bill being to codify, consolidate and amend all the statutes in relation to estimates of appropriations and public accounts.

Claims Before Congress.

The proposition pending before Congress to take claims pending before the Claims Committee of that body and transfer the same to the Southern Claims Commission's is meeting with considerable opposition. The Third Auditor states that such a step, if carried out, would take 12,000 claims from the files of his office, a majority of which have been partially reported upon. The evidence upon which these claims are substantiated is on file in his office, and whilst the Southern Claims Commission would decide upon their merits, the Third Auditor's office would have to compile and furnish all the facts upon which the claims were based. The whole movement has the appearance of being solely in the interest of those who desire to prolong the power of this commission and to set the day of settlement of the claims as far off as possible.

The Mexican Veterans' Claim.

The Mexican veterans do not make much headway in getting their names placed upon the pension rolls. At first their claim met with considerable fervor, but the figures of Commissioner Baker developes a few statistics not previously considered by the sub-committee to whom their memorial was referred. They desired to be placed on the same footing as the survivors of the war of 1812, but a comparison of the figures shows that the average of the survivors of that war, when placed upon the pension rolls, was over 75 years, while the average of the Mexican war veterans will reach only 52 years. Tots will leave a much larger number in comparison of the latter to the former who will receive pensions, and involve a greater sum of money. It is thought to be hardly late enough yet for such action, and when Congress is looking in every direction for retrenchment, it will hardly consider with favor any proposition looking to greater outlay of money.

Retiring Army Officers.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have considered and will report favorably upon a bill making it obligatory to retire army officers after a certain age. Heretofore it has been optional with the executive to retire them at the age of sixty-two or not, and the new bill requires him to do it, declaring that it shall be obligatory upon the President to place upon the retired list of the army any officer whose name shall have been borne on the Army Register forty-five years, or who shall be sixty-two years of age, and the same shall apply to officers of the Marine Corps, but it exempts the General and Lieutenant General from such retirement.

Medals of Honor.

The Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau is preparing a bill for the bestowment of medals of honor to those engaged in saving lives at the risk of their own. This was recommended in Secretary Richardson's last annual report and is a custom long in vogue by other nations.

The Tax on Medicine.

Certain druggists are protesting against the tax on medicines under Schedule C, of the Internal Revenue laws. A tax claim of about $300 under the law has been refused payment, and is in the hands of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The reason of the non payment is to test the constitutionality of the law.

Pension Appropriations.

The announcement made to the effect that $1,500,000 was required to disburse the pension appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, is incorrect. The books of the Third Auditor's office, where pension accounts are audited, show that during the above period the cost of such disbursement was $473,130, and the amount of pensions paid was $28,938,-540.71. DIAMOND.

TEMPERANCE.

The Crusade in Ripley, Ohio.

RIPLEY, OHIO, February 12.—The missionaries only put in half a day. They visited the two remaining saloons this evening. They were well received at both, and a disposition was shown to compromise. Unconditional surrender are the only terms offered. These will doubtless be accepted soon. The pilgrims will not rest until the last saloon closes. There was another grand meeting to-night.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 12.—The women's crusade against the whisky traffic in other cities commenced to develop in this city to-day, and it actually assumed shape by the meeting of about two hundred ladies at the Methodist Church. All of them were of good repute for morals and religion. Their intended warfare upon the saloon keepers will undoubtedly prove a determined one. After singing and prayer a permanent organization was effected, with Mrs. Sallie Jackson as President and two Vice Presidents from other denominations. Speeches were made by Reuben Dally, editor of the *Evening News and National Democrat*, and others. The following preamble was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that a crisis has been reached in which the popular sentiment demands the cessation of the liquor traffic, that our object shall be by moral suasion to induce liquor dealers to abandon their business for their own welfare and that of humanity; that uniting our prayers, we will never cease pleading until our object is attained.

Adjourned until two o'clock to-morrow. In the meantime the Executive Committee meets to work out a plan for operation.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 13, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Friday in the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, cloudy and rainy weather, a storm develop on the Middle Atlantic coast.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southeast to southwest winds, cloud and rain.

For the lake region and Ohio valley, winds rapidly change to west and northwest, with cloudy weather and rain, followed by freezing and partly cloudy weather.

For the Northwest, continued northerly winds and low temperature, extending southward over western Texas as a severe "norther."

Cautionary Signals

continue at Mobile and New Orleans.

Stove Manufacturers National Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 12.—The Stove Manufacturers National Convention to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the reduction in the price of stoves, hollow ware and castings should not be more than ten dollars per ton below the price recommended at the meeting in Pittsburgh in 1873.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Long Branch in June.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judges Stowe & Collier.)

The trial of William Ogiln, for adultery, with Hannah Wallace, was concluded, the jury returning a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. Ogiln was remanded to jail. The case was published in full yesterday.

Charles H. Lewis, William A. Urquhart and William Fohl were placed on trial on indictments for embezzlement by a factor and consignee, conspiracy and false pretenses. The defendents were employed as agents for Wm. Sumner & Co., and sold machines and it is said failed to account for the proceeds. The case is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Frank Kelmer.	John Beller.
Martin Baschert.	William Logan.
Mortimore Hawkins.	David E. Hall.
Terence Coyle.	Samuel D

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

WE look in vain through the columns of the *Post* for a word commendatory of Guthrie. When a man's party organ cannot utter a word in his behalf it is a question whether he is worth saying much about.

THE New York *Herald* announces that it has now in operation an improved Bullock self-feeding press, which prints a quadruple sheet of the *Herald* at one impression, and needs the attendance of only three men.

IT is quite evident that the Philadelphia *Press* has gone bodily over to the Democratic party. It not only champions McClure, in Philadelphia, but favors Guthrie's election in this city. The general presumption is that the *Press* aims to take the place vacated by the *Age* as the representative of the Democratic party in the State. Joy go with it.

WE see it stated that Hon. Harry White, of Indiana county, refuses to accept the two thousand five hundred dollars attached to his salary as member of the Constitutional Convention, and has ordered the same to be covered into the State Treasury. Mr. White served in the State Senate while a member of the Convention, and declines to receive the salary of both.

THE *Leader* can be easy in its special pleading. What our Washington correspondent says is the truth, and he fixes the letter referred to on the *Leader* man clearly and conclusively. No twisting that journal is guilty of can change this fact. Let us add that the Cuba correspondence in the GAZETTE was sent us, direct, by a naval officer, then at Santiago, and the manuscript is yet in our possession.

THE Republicans in Connecticut, at a harmonious session of their State Convention, nominated Henry B. Harrison for Governor, and an excellent list of minor candidates. The ticket is a good one, and there should be no difficulty in electing it. Mr. Harrison's nomination has been looked forward to for some time as a foregone conclusion, and in the divided condition of the Democratic party, his election should be secured with perfect ease.

EX-SENATOR FRANK BLAIR, who is a patient at Clifton Springs, has been interviewed relative to politics and certain war items. He responded, speaking very highly of the ability of President Grant, and of his strength, as against Trumbull, Sumner and Schurz. He thinks him the strongest President we have had for many years. He imagines it among the probabilities of the future that Grant may become a candidate for a third term.

THE proposition to redistribute the National bank circulation meets with very decided hostility from the New England States. Yet these very States have opposed any increase of currency. Do they imagine that they can put their hands to the throat of the West and South and strangle them? Their prosperity depends entirely on having a sufficiency of currency for business wants. Certainly New England should agree to an increase or a redistribution.

AS A POLITICAL journal, the *Telegraph* is not a success. It was specially earnest against the new Constitution, and that document was strongly ratified. It was against McCarthy, and that gentleman has been nominated. After waiting a few days in sulky silence, it suddenly looms up for Kirk,—and lo! Kirk has withdrawn. We really hope, and rather expect that it will furnish a crowning performance, by urging the people to vote for Guthrie,—and this will surely elect McCarthy.

THE "oldest" thinks that Mr. Ihmsen has not had the proper "training" for the office of treasurer. We can assure it that he has never been trained in the art of lining his pockets or supplying the Ring with the sinews of war out of the public funds.—*Post.*

That isn't so certain. All we know concerning any of the Democratic candidates, in this particular relates to Mr. Guthrie. He was elected to perform certain duties for $1,000, but managed to get $2,500 out of the Treasury for that service. And he is the model candidate of the Democracy.

THE Indian uprising in Wyoming is not we hope, as serious as the reports from that section represent. That there is trouble is evident, and it is probable that it has its origin in some failure to supply their rations. They seem to have determined to take this matter in their own hands. Reports have been current for some time of suffering and hardships among the Indians, and the outbreak reported may have its origin in these. It seems quite certain at all events, that several persons have been killed, and the Red Cloud Agency burned. Unless troops are promptly sent, an Indian war is probable.

THE subject of an Air Line Railroad from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley is being agitated at various points in the West. We find in a late issue of the Quincy *Daily Whig*, an account of a meeting held in that city, at which the project was advocated, among others, by James Woodruff, Esq., in a very able speech, abounding with valuable and rare statistics, some of them exceedingly interesting and specially germain to the subject. We thank Mr. Woodruff for his researches and figures, and propose to appropriate many of them in our future treatment of the question of a through trunk line to the West, adapted to cheap transportation. We have space to-day only to add that the general idea of these movements is an Air Line Railroad of easy gradients, located as nearly as possible on the 40th parallel.

WHILE there is earnest and animated discussion among the people, both in this city and Allegheny, relative to the forthcoming municipal elections, it is quite evident that there is a general drift toward supporting regular nominations on the part of Republicans. It is estimated that as many Democrats will vote for Republican candidates as Republicans for Democratic nominees, or not at all. We hear, indeed, of no Republicans who will vote the Democratic ticket, but there are those who will not vote at all. This, however, is not an unusual circumstance, and occurs, to a greater or lesser extent, at every election. We do not imagine that there will be unusual effort required to elect our candidates, and whatever is needed will undoubtedly be put forth. There should be no doubt as to any Republican's vote. Balancing qualities—the candidates of one ticket against those of the other—we have no hesitancy in saying that the Republican ticket is superior to that of the Democracy. This being a fact, there should be no hesitancy in giving it ready support.

WHILE we do not make a specialty or hobby of the Centennial Exposition, we are gratified to notice that there is a cordial approbation of the enterprise, and a readiness to co-operate. Governor Woodson, of Missouri, has the following good words to offer on the subject: "The International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 will equal, if it does not excel, anything of the kind that has preceded it in the annals of history. Not only will the States of the American Union strive to excel each other in the displays of their productions, skill and genius, but our people as a people, for the first time under favorable auspices, will be brought into competition with the nationalities of the civilized world. An epitome of America will be presented at the Exhibition. In a word, our people, resources, productions, power, skill, genius and capabilities, are to be exhibited to the gaze of mankind What our country really is will for the first time be witnessed, known and appreciated by the nations of the earth. From what is seen of us, and is exhibited in Philadelphia in 1876, we are to be known and judged from the centre to the extreme verge of civilization. I confess that I feel not only great interest in seeing the nation acquit itself with honor upon the occasion, but I am still more anxious to see Missouri occupying the front rank. It is for you to say what steps shall be taken to have our beloved State fairly represented upon the grand occasion to which your attention has been called."

WE HAVE, on several occasions, alluded, more or less extendedly, to the addresses, and efforts of General Negley, our Representative in the House, in behalf of the commercial interests of the country. While General Negley has ardently advocated every practical movement looking to the opening up of the interior of the country, he has also favored measures looking to the revival of general commerce, including the shipping interests of the country. These efforts have attracted deserved commendation. The *Nautical Gazette*, of New York, in its issue of Saturday last, says:

"One of the most untiring, intelligent and earnest laborers in the interest of American commerce and navigation, in Congress, is General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania. This gentleman studies more than, probably, any member the wants and necessities of our mercantile marine, and when he speaks upon the subject, he at once attracts attention, not only from his earnestness, but from his general knowledge of the subject matter. He is a credit to his State, as well as to Congress, and it is a pity we did not have several more men of his stamp in our Federal halls of legislation. General Negley has won a host of friends by the course he has pursued in relation to commerce, and although from the Keystone State, he finds voice and influence to work for the general good. The estimate we placed upon him when he first took a seat in the House has increased, and promises to in the future. We hope, in due time, to see General Negley in the Senate, and then Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Navigation, with a seat in the Cabinet."

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. KIRK.

In another column will be found the letter of Mr. Kirk, addressed to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, withdrawing from the Mayoralty contest, and proposing to support the regular nominee of the party. His reasons are clearly and cogently stated, and the motives that have induced his withdrawal are such as do honor to his head and heart. The present, being the first election under the new Constitution—a Constitution originated and carried into operation by the Republican party—he is anxious that it should result favorably to the organization. He therefore yields his claims, and joins with the party in electing its regular ticket.

This puts aside all minor differences, and leaves it as a distinct question whether the Republican or the Democratic ticket shall be elected. This is now simply the issue. It is conceded that there is no doubt as to the honesty or capacity of the Republican candidates—and there is no reason why the ticket, as a whole, should not be elected. The views expressed by Mr. Kirk, as controlling his action, are those we have urged upon Republicans generally, as worthy consideration and regard. Certainly, Republicanism is something more than adhesion to a man,—it involves certain principles of vast importance, and these are more, to every Republican, than a mere question of personal choice. It is true, that a United States Senatorship hinges on the pending municipal elections. We cannot afford to disregard this fact; and remembering it, we will feel impelled to sustain the entire ticket, and see that it is elected. We are gratified to think that this will be done. We know it can be,—and if Republicans act up to the principles in which they have been educated, this will be the result.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—As the spring election is near at hand, and candidates are busy seeing the "dear people," I wish, for the benefit of candidates generally, to ask a few questions concerning the oath imposed by the new Constitution, to be taken by the successful candidate. We know of no paper whose opinion on this subject—the interpretation of the new Constitution—we value higher than the GAZETTE'S. So, Messrs. Editors, we desire to submit the following interrogatories, and especially request an answer from you on the same.

How would you interpret the following claim in the "Oath of Office," Art. 7: "I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money, or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election, or appointment, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law?" What is the meaning of "Other valuable thing?" Under this clause could a candidate pay the expenses of a *known* friend for canvassing for him? Can he contribute to a general electioneering fund? Would a promise by a candidate to return the favor to any one who would vote for him, (*i. e.*) vote for and support him if he should ever be a candidate, violate the clause? Is not a candidate at the primaries, bound by this "Oath of Office?" Until the Legislature expressly provides what shall be legal expenses, by what shall a candidate be governed?

By giving this your attention at your earliest convenience, you will much oblige,
MANY READERS.

1. If our correspondent will be at the pains to examine the section of the new Constitution bearing on the subject, he will see that the clause he quotes does not apply to municipal officials.

2. A bill is pending in the Legislature specifically defining the items that may be accepted as legitimate election expenses. It includes the publication of candidates' cards, posters, printing and the like, but does not include the several items our correspondent names. "Other valuable thing," as we understand it, includes anything of sufficient value to the recipient, to be regarded as an inducement or compensation for the service rendered. The whole issue depends upon whether money, individually spent or put in a fund, is, in any sense used as a bribe. The *animus* of the law is against bribery,—and anything which is, directly or indirectly, bribery, is condemned.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

The canvass for municipal officers, in this city, if short, is certainly vigorous. It is freed from ambiguity, by the fact that the two parties have come boldly to the front, and put forward candidates for the suffrages of the people. The character of the nominations of the Democracy, considered as a whole, prove two things: That they are willing to be represented by the old type of office-seeking, pro-rebel element, of ante-war times, and by inefficient and pulseless candidates, whose only special recommendation is the fact that they are not particularly known. Even the *Post* does not claim for their candidates for Controller and Treasurer, special fitness for the offices they seek. It is well known that the Democracy of this county is divided into two factions, or rings. They are known as the Hutchinson and Barr rings. It is currently known that one of these rings nominated the candidates for Treasurer and Controller. Thus they stand forth, as destitute of strength in themselves, and as supported by what is known as the most obnoxious ring in the Democratic party. But we do not need to refer to them at length, as there is no fear of their being elected.

Mr. Guthrie is a stately gentleman who represents the Southern Confederacy side of the Democratic party. He was the holder of a clerkship at Washington, when the war broke out, and was strong in his sympathies for the South. He represents now, that ring of the Democratic party which does not believe in conceding anything to the advanced sentiment of the times, but would restore the old condition of things, were it in their power. They are a harmless class, it is true, but their presence in a prominent capacity serves to flaunt in the faces of the people, the cruel, pro-slavery spirit, that brought on the war. What a record for Pittsburgh, in the coming Centennial, to be represented by one whose sympathies were with the rebel South, and a cause, which, had it succeeded, would have served to bring shame and sorrow, as our Centennial portion?

Had partizanship been held in abeyance, it would have been one thing; but it has not. The success of a portion of the Democratic ticket will serve to give the Democrats courage to fight their State battle next Fall. To be weak now, is to be weaker in the State struggle, in which a Lieutenant Governor, and United States Senatorship is involved. The Republican party controls the election. Let it care for its own nominees.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

One of the most complex questions involved in the subject of taxation, is that of properly regulating tonnage. What is called tonnage is the transportation of merchandise, in or through the State. It is not ownership, but a business. A railroad, being a common carrier, merely receives the property of other persons, and for a trifling sum, transports it from one given point to another. To tax this tonnage is to require one man or corporation to pay a tax on another man's goods,—or to pay for the privilege of transporting them. The following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* fully explains this subject, and points out in detail its unfairness:

A bill regulating taxes upon corporations was reported on Wednesday from the Committee on Ways and Means of the House at Harrisburg. The provisions of the bill, applicable to railroad, canal, steamboat, slack-water navigation, transportation and street passenger railway companies, while of doubtful constitutionality, are oppressive, and do not seem to be warranted by the present financial condition of the State. The fourth section of the act of 1868 imposes a tax upon the capital stock of all corporations (except banks, savings companies and foreign insurance companies) in the hands of the holder, at the rate of one-half mill on each one per cent. of dividend, so that a share of stock of the par value of fifty dollars, upon which an annual dividend of ten per cent. is paid, is subject to a tax of five mills upon the par of the stock, the amount of the tax on the share being thus determined by the rate of dividend. The proposed act doubles this tax, and imposes it directly upon the corporation. The fourth section of the act of 1868, also provides that when the dividend is paid on the capital stock, the tax is at the rate of three mills on the value thereof, as appraised by the treasurer, and secretary of the company. The proposed act doubles this tax, making it six mills, and puts it directly on the corporation. Under the seventh section of the act of 1868, the tax on tonnage is classified as follows: "First on the product of mines, quarries and clay beds in the condition in which said products may be taken therefrom, two cents; second, on hewn timber, animal food, including live stock, also, on products of the forest, vegetable and other agricultural products, the value of which has not been increased by labor, three cents; third, on all other articles, five cents." Under decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States this tax on tonnage must be confined exclusively to local freight originating and terminating within the limits of the State. The proposed act makes the tax on tonnage at the rate of one-tenth of one mill per mile, and is perhaps more equitable in its provisions than the act of 1868, which taxes a ton of iron ore two cents, whether carried one mile or two hundred miles. The act of March, 1870, which repealed the tax on bonds of corporations in the hands of the holders, imposed a tax on corporations equal to five per cent. on the interest which corporation paid to its creditors. Should the bill, therefore, pass as introduced into the House, we shall find that the special corporations we have named will be required to pay—first, a tax of one mill on their capital for each one per cent. of dividend, and, where no dividend is declared, a tax of six mills upon the appraised value thereof; second, a tax of one-tenth of one mill per mile upon each ton of local freight, or freight originating and delivered within the limits of the State; third, a tax equal to five per cent. upon the amount of interest paid to its creditors. The error in this system of taxation is that it is a tax on the indebtedness, and not on the property, of a company, and that the tax on tonnage, while not being on the property of the transporter, is one of the active industries of the State, and mainly contributory to its fixed wealth. Section second of article ninth of the new Constitution makes void all laws exempting property from taxation, except such as may be used for public, charitable and religious purposes, and certainly both stocks and bonds and tonnage are by the provisions of the proposed act and the act of March, 1873, exempt, unless the Legislature has the right to require the tax upon the property of one man to be paid by another who has no shadow of right or title to it.

FISH CULTURE.

Salmon Ova and Salmon Hatching.

At the third annual meeting of the American Fish-Culturists' Association, held in New York on Tuesday last, Mr. S. A. Collins read a paper which had been prepared by Mr. Charles G. Atkins, giving an account of the collection of salmon ova and salmon hatching at Bucksport, Maine. Mr. Atkins described the method as completely artificial. The parent fish, he said, were purchased from fishermen, who captured them in the weirs in June and July, and were then placed in a large pond to await the period of reproduction. There they were allowed to remain until October or November, when the instinct of spawning seized them. The female fish were then deprived of their eggs and sent back into the river. The eggs were fertilized by mixing the milt with them in a jar without water, and were subsequently developed in wire cloth trays in wooden troughs, and, being packed up in moss, were sent away in February and March to be hatched elsewhere. The eggs distributed in 1873 numbering 1,541,800 were sent to every State in New England, and also to New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The number of eggs distributed during the present season were supposed to exceed 2,200,000, and it was thought that the number of young fish obtained would be double that of last year.

Bismarck and France.

For some time Chancellor Bismarck has been highly incensed against the French ultramontane journals on account of their bitter attacks on his Government for its persecution of the Catholics. On more than one occasion he expressed in pretty decided terms his dissatisfaction to the French Government, but as MacMahon and his Cabinet were unwilling to allow anything like foreign dictation to guide their policy, no effective efforts were made to silence the press. The *Univers* made itself especially obnoxious by the ability and virulence of its attacks on the German Chancellor, until at last a positive demand was made by "the man of blood and iron" for its suppression. That any foreign statesman should dare to make such a demand is sad evidence of the weakness of France; but that a French Government should yield compliance shows that the moral as well as the material force of France has been diminished by the late disastrous war. Whether Bismarck is showing the highest wisdom in offering insult to a proud people may well be doubted. France recuperates quickly, and it may be that in the not far distant future the provocations offered by Germany to a fallen foe may receive unlooked for chastisement.—*N. Y. Herald.*

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

PITTSBURGH.
FOR MAYOR:
WM. C. McCARTHY.
FOR TREASURER:
C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER:
R. M. SNODGRASS.

ALLEGHENY.
FOR MAYOR:
DAVID L. SMITH.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A STRIKE by the coal miners of St. Clair county, Illinois, is now in progress.

THE Emperor of Austria has gone to St. Petersburg, on a visit to the Czar.

JULES TILLIPETE, a traveling actor, was found dead in his bed in the Atlantic Hotel, in New York, on Wednesday.

AN unknown man threw himself under a railroad train, near Belleville, Illinois, on Wednesday, and was instantly killed.

SIR GARNETT WOLSELEY and his white troops are announced to leave the Gold Coast for home on the 1st of March, the war with the Ashantees being over.

REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY, an author, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to her Majesty Queen Victoria, arrived in New York on Wednesday, on a visit to the United States.

D. W. C. ROOT, a saloon keeper, committed suicide at Colorado Springs, Col., on Wednesday evening, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Financial troubles are supposed to be the cause.

A FIRE in Marietta, Ohio, on Tuesday night, destroyed the factory of the Marietta Chair Company, estimated at $45,000; insured for $15,000. It throws two or three hundred persons out of employment.

OWING to the presence of Wm. M. Tweed and Thomas C. Fields on the Commission to represent New York at the Centennial to be held in Philadelphia, the New York Assembly abolished the whole Commission.

JUDGE R. C. HURD, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, died last Wednesday night, of dropsy of the heart after a protracted illness. He was President of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Columbus Railroad, and was widely known.

ST. LOUIS Council No. 1, Sovereigns of Industry, was organized on Wednesday night by A. W. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., Master of the National Council. This is the first subordinate Council of the order organized in the West.

THE members of the New York Stock Exchange have opened a subscription list for the establishment of free soup houses in the lower part of that city. James Gordon Bennett has given fifty thousand dollars to supply soup to the poor from the fire and police stations.

The Royal Wedding—How the Duke Blundered.

The marriage ceremony of the Duke of Edinburgh has been served up in great detail in the English papers. Only a few, however, have had the temerity to tell how the bridegroom bungled and kept the bride waiting for the ring. It seems that the Duke received the ring from his brother, but found that the prayer-book in his hand prevented his making the proper use of it. He offered the book to one and then another, but all fought shy of it, and the spectators naturally were worked up to a dread that he would either throw it at Dean Stanley's head or quietly slip it up his sleeve. He appears to have adopted the latter alternative, for we are told that "he finally mastered the difficulty and gracefully slipped the ring on the outstretched finger." This triumph of Ducal dexterity must have been inconceivably gratifying to the spectators. Another important item which has not found general circulation is, that in joining hands the Dean "held them together longer than is customary." This is excusable. Deans do not get the opportunity of holding two royal hands at once every day in the week, and cannot be censured for holding to them as long as possible.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Disciplining an Opera Singer.

The Spanish mode of disciplining an opera singer is to put him into the "jug" until his voice or good temper comes to him again. The benevolent government at Havana caressed this privilege on poor Verati (or Ferati,) the tenor of the Lucca-Murska Opera Company. Verati was to be the Elbino in "Somnambula;" but he did not make his appearance, much to the disappointment or chagrin of the officials, if not of the public and artists. *El Presidente* of the theatre, who it appears, possesses magisterial powers, made out a commitment to prison for eight days for Verati, and had him put in the carcel. That is the way they do things in Havana. As Verati published a card showing he was not to blame he was let out of prison and sang the next night amid "considerable enthusiasm." There is not in the world such absolute despotism as that of the Spanish Governments in Cuba. The poor Cubans have to bear it; but if foreign artists choose to submit to such tyranny for the sake of gaining money they cannot complain.

Precious Stones.

In Germany each precious stone is invested with a symbolical meaning, and every month of the year is said to be under the influence of one of these stones. We print the list:

January,	Garnet,	Fidelity to promise.
February,	Amethyst,	Control of the passions.
March,	Bloodstone,	Courage and discretion.
April,	Sapphire,	Repentance, also Diamond, Innocence.
May,	Emerald,	Happiness.
June,	Agate,	Long life and health.
July,	Ruby,	Oblivion and grief.
August,	Sardonyx,	Conjugal felicity.
September,	Chrysolite,	Preservation from folly.
October,	Aquamarine,	Hope, also Opaline.
November,	Topaz,	Friendship.
December,	Turquoise,	Success.

BEAUTIFUL SLUSH.

BY SEVERAL UNKNOWN AUTHORS.

Oh, the slush, the beautiful slush!
Mix'd with the mud in the gutter mush,
Soaking thro' rubbers, and gaiters, and shoes,
Tempting to suicide, sorrow and blues!
Visions remorseful o'er memory rush—
Once I was soft as the beautiful slush.

Once I believed in Committees of Health;
Once I had wishes of family woes and wealth;
Sweetly I trusted Inspectors of Streets,
Guilelessly thoughtless of sinecure beats;
Never conceiving the whitewashing brush
That can beautify blackest political slush.

Oh, the slush, the beautiful slush!
Even a pavement Inspector might blush;
Even a mermaid might summon her bale
If doomed to a worse than amphibious fate;
Ever to paddle, and jostle, and crush,
Half drowned in the beautiful city made slush.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. An a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases. In which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

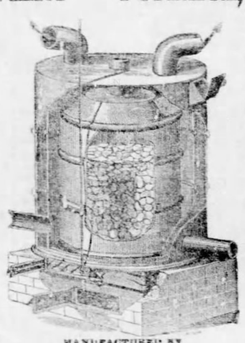
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

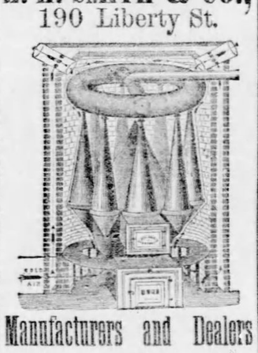
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, A. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Fohnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

STRINGER'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
Prepared from a private receipt of a celebrated physician in England—is the only infallible remedy in this country for the speedy relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Asthma, Pains in the Chest, and other Pulmonary Affections, however long they may have been established.
Its agreeable acidity allays tickling or irritation of the throat like a charm, and thousands have been cured by it both here and abroad, after every other known remedy has been tried and found useless, and the skill of the physician has failed. Sold only at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Black Alpacas at 25c.; very cheap.
Black Alpacas at 31c.; a good bargain.
Black Alpacas at 40 & 50c.; low for these.
Dark and Light Delaines at 12 1-2c.; new styles.
Dress Goods at 18 3-4c.; entirely new.
Dress Goods at 37 1-2c. and 50c.; very fine and low.
Jackets, &c., &c.; Suits, Shawls and Scarfs.
White Piques, Nainsooks, plain Jackets.
Black Silks, Turquoise, Colored Silks.
Black Poplins at 25c.; extra heavy.
Black Alpacas at 37 1-2c; very low.
Black Alpacas at 62 1-2c. and 75c.; extra bargains.
New Dress Goods at 15c.; beautiful goods.
Colored Alpacas at 25c.; all the new shades.
All the Finer goods at Lowest Prices.
Repps, Delaines, Poplins, Merinos, Cashmeres.
Barred Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarlatans, &c.
Broad Cloths, Jeans, Fine Cassimeres.
At $7.50, an Extra Bargain in a Lyons Black Silk.
American and Foreign Black and Colored Dress Silks.
New Spring Goods
ARRIVING DAILY, AT
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
February 3d, 1874.
HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES
OPENED
THIS DAY,
ANOTHER NEW LOT OF
3,000 PIECES.
New Patterns,
All Widths,
AT THE
LOW PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jacke's,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or lupotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excesses in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects, as dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, giddiness, nervous sensation, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, should be thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
no23-d&s
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.

Warehouses and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
84 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
Infants' Embroidered Robes; a new and splendid variety.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear; very fine, embroidered and tucked.
Real and Imitation Hair Switches, Plaits, &c.
Embroidered and Tucked Pillow Shams; lowest to finest quality.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, Embroideries, &c.
Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, and Plumes.
Alpaca Waists, White Waists, Colored Waists.
Ladies' and Misses' Skirts; white and colored.
Kid and Cloth Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves.
Infants' Short Dresses, Infants' Small Shirts.
Misses Muslin Underwear; very fine, embroidered and tucked.
Ladies' and Misses' Chemise, Night Gowns, Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
Pillow Shams, Sheet Shams, Stamped Shams.
Infants' and Misses' White and Colored Aprons.
Collars and Cuffs, &c.; Neckties, Mourning Collars.
Infants' White Merino Shawls; handsomely embroidered.
Ribbons and Scarfs, Corsets, Braces, &c. Hosiery, Notions, Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons, &c.
Fancy Goods
Of Every Description.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SPRING GOODS.
New Plaids,
Shirting Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Flannels, Plain and Barred
Calicos and Chintzes,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 25 to 50 cents on the dollar off.
Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke.
At 20 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 Fifth Avenue
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.
NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst furnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED in travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
WM. SEMPLE
Dark Prints at 6 1-4c.; new styles.
Shirting Prints at 8 1-3c.; a great bargain.
Crash for Towels at 8 1-3c.; all pure linen.
Ladies' Skirts at 50c.; full size.
Huck Toweling at 15c.; wide and heavy.
A Splendid Variety of Table Linens.
Furniture Checks, Cantons, Tickings, Checks.
Linen Sheetings, Crashes, Damask and Bath Towels.
Cornices, Window Blinds, Window Hollands, Window Fixings, &c.
Dark Prints at 8 1-3c.; new and fast colors.
Huck Towels at 8 1-3c; all pure linen.
Damask Toweling at 12 1-2c.; beautiful patters.
Bleached Muslin at 12 1-2c.; extra good value.
Gray Blankets at $1.25; a great bargain.
Chintzes, Percales, Quilts, Ginghams, Chambrays.
Sheeting Muslins, Gum Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins.
Honey Comb Quilts, Toilet Quilts, Marseilles Quilts.
Stair Rods, Tassels, Curtain Holders, Brackets, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
AND
MATTINGS, &C.,
NEW GOODS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction; large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For cleanliness, economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Sewer Reports, for the construction of Magee street Sewer, from Fifth avenue to Locust street; Butler street Sewer, from Forty-second street to Forty-fourth street; Fourth avenue and Forty street Sewer, from Third avenue to Liberty street Sewer; Spring alley Sewer, from Twelfth street to Fourteenth street, and Sycamore street Sewer from Thirty-sixth street Sewer to the Allegheny river, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is taken in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
fe10 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Jno. J. Lee,
J. F. Slack, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Koone,
A. J. Louthett.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Halserman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MACHLING, President,
WM. NEEB, Vice President,
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Machling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagner, Joseph Schaefer,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 13, 1874.

A steady accumulation of funds at the banks is the special feature at this time, and promises to continue to be for some time to come. The demand continues light, and will, until business starts up,—which probably will not be for a month or two yet.

The stock market showed a tendency to decline,—the fever of the few days past having apparently subsided. There was considerable decline yesterday.

Resolutions have been offered in the Assembly at Harrisburg instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits of private banks, State banks and national banks, as prejudicial to the best interests of people, the bill to embody the provisions of the new Constitution, which forbids such payments under penalties that will prevent the same.

By the annual report of the Pennsylvania Canal Company we learn that the gross receipts for the past year were $544,-625, and the gross expenses $326,879, showing a surplus of $217,745, from which, deducting interest, leaves net $147,380. The transportation of the year was 870,121 tons. The old officers were re-elected.

During the year 1873 the tariff rate of charges by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company were reduced twice, and in both cases the reduction led to a large increase in the business of the company. The company made a net profit during each month of 1873, and the gross receipts show an increase over last year of $32,504. The Atlantic and Pacific Company has acquired a controlling interest in the Franklin Telegraph Company, and both are now working under the same executive management.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 90 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	We'day.	Th's'day.
Gold closed at	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5'es—1881—coupons	120¾	120
5-20 1862	117¾	117¾
" 1864	119	119¼
" 1865	119½	119¾
" 1865 new.	118¾	119
" 1867.	119¼	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	112	112
10-40's Marquois	113¾	115
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	113	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	104¾
Erie	48¾	48¾
B. H. & E.	2¾	2¾
C. C. & C.	31¾	32
St. Paul	47¾	47¾
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾
Do. Central	92¾	92
North Western Common	58¾	58¾
Do. preferred	76¾	76
Rock Island	108¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	93
Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	35¾
Union Pacific	35¾	35
Toledo & Wabash	53½	52¾
Harlem	129¾	129
Chicago and Alton	111¾	111¾
Adams Express	99¾	97
American Express	64¾	64¾
U. S. Express	71¾	71
W., Fargo & Co. Express	77	76
I. C.	103¾	
Fort Wayne	99¾	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	31¾	
Do. Preferred	40¾	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 57 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	We'day.	Th's'day
Penna. Central	50¾	51
Reading	57¾	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123	123¾
Oil Creek	18¾	18¾
Lehigh Valley	60	60
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92	
Central Transportation	43	43¾
Empire do.	50	
Penna. scrip dividend	97	

NEW YORK, February 12, 1874.

Money was easy at 4@5. Sterling was firm at 484⅝ for sixty days and 488 for sight. The customs receipts amounted to $761,000. Gold closed at 112¾, after selling as high as 112⅝. The carrying rates were 2 to 7. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $70,000, and the clearings $44,000,000. Governments were strong. State bonds were quiet and steady. Stocks opened weak and declined from ¼ to 2¼ per cent. The greatest depression was in Northwest and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. During the last hour of business the market was strong, with a recovery from the lowest point of from ¼ to ¾. The strength was most marked in Northwest shares. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 100,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Northwest common, 1,800 Northwest preferred, 8,500 Western Union, 5,000 Union Pacific, 4,000 Wabash, 5,500 Pacific Mail, 6,500 Ohios, and 12,000 Lake Shore. The Metropolitan District Telegraph stock was exceptionally strong, and closed at 56¾ bid on a report of some advantageous arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 117¾; do. '64, 119½; do. '65, 119¾; 5 20s, '65, new, 119¾; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68 119¾; new 5's, 113; 10-40's, 114¾; currency 6's, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 82¾; do. new, 82; Virginia, new, 45; do. old 38; North Carolina, old, 25; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 78; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76¾; Quicksilver, 33¾; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 71; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 76¾; Harlem, 129; do. preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 92; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89; Northwestern common, 58¾; do. preferred, 76; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 47¾; do preferred, 74¾; Toledo & Wabash, 53½; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 14; do. preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 110; do. preferred, 114¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 82; Burlington & Quincy, 110¾; Lake Shore, 82¾; Panama, 324; Illinois Central, 107; Union Pacific, 35; Central Pacific, 96¾; Union, 86½; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119¾.

LONDON, February 12—5 P. M.—Consols 91¾@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 109; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 44¾; do preferred, 68¾.

PARIS, February 12.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 14,000,000 francs during the week. Rentes 58f 82½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 12.—There is a much better feeling and increased general activity in the market for domestic and foreign goods. The jobbing trade is improving, and the market is full of buyers from all sections. Cotton goods are in fair demand and steady. Cottonades are active. Lewiston Cottonades sold at 27¼ cents. York D and T at 32½c. Fancy Cassimeres and Worsted Coatings are fairly active. Black Mohair Lustres are in good request.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Cotton steady; moderate demand at 12¾@13¾c. Corn 74@75c. Oats 60c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,01.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 12, 1874.

Trade in general merchandize continues moderately active, but the market presents nothing really new or important; the most noticeable feature is a break down in Coffee, although that was not altogether unexpected. There is a continued steady demand for country produce and at full prices, and the same is true of Grain and Groceries.

APPLES—The arrivals continue meagre, but the supply is still fully equal to present requirements. We continue to quote at $2.50@3.50 ₱ brl for common to fair, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—60@75c ₱ gallon.

BRASS—The demand is perhaps a little more active, but prices remain unchanged, ranging from 29@32½ ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted at 3¾ to the trade, and 3¾@4 in small lots.

BUTTER—The arrivals if anything are increasing, and the market is easier, but prices are fully sustained, 37@38c for prime to choice roll, 30@35 for good to prime, and 15@25 for inferior to fair.

CHEESE—Is firm, and prices have gone still higher; we now quote prime Ohio Factory at 15¾@16 in the trade, and 16¼@17 in a jobbing way. Dealers generally are enabled to take advantage of the recent cold weather.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $10@12 ₱ brl, as to quality.

COFFEE—Is dull and weak at ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is quiet, the advanced prices having curtailed the demand. Apples 8@9c as to quality. Peaches, 14@15 for halves; 10@12 for quarters, and 5@7 for peeled. Blackberries, 14@15.

EGGS—There is a moderate inquiry for fresh, but pickled eggs are in ample supply and difficult to dispose of at any price. We continue to quote fresh at 21@22c.

FLOUR—There is no change to make in quotations, and the market continues quiet. Spring wheat flours, $7.25@7.75; red winter, $8@8.50, and $9@10 for white. Rye flour, $5.50@6.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue light yet the market is quiet and prices unchanged. Pennsylvania and Ohio red wheat, $1.55@1.60; white, $1.65@1.70. The Oat market is steady with a demand fully equal to the supply, but prices remain unchanged, ranging from 53 to 55c as to quality. Corn is coming in pretty freely, but prices are still sustained. We continue to quote ear at 68@70 for mixed to prime yellow. Shelled, 71@75, as to quality. Rye is selling at $1 for small lots, although a round lot might bring a shade more. There is no movement in Barley.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues weak and unsettled, and it was rumored that some roasters had reduced prices 2c per lb. Rio advices to January 2nd have been received, which report the market dull with increased receipts and prices unchanged, all of which is regarded as unfavorable for holders. The Rio receipts at Santos were reported at 6,100 bags, which is more than double what they were a month preceding; stock 66,000 bags; for United States at Santos 18th inst., 8,000 bags; shipments to United States, 36,000 bags. There are no new features to note as regards Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, etc.; the demand is fair and prices maintained.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75@80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 6@6¾.

HOMINY—Is quoted all the way from $4.75@5.25 ₱ brl.

HAY—There is rather more inquiry for baled and the market is a shade firmer in consequence, but prices remain unchanged, and we continue to quote on wharf and track at $20@22 ₱ ton.

ONIONS—The demand continues light, but prices remain unchanged. $6.50@7.50 ₱ brl.

OILS—The market has been dull and unsettled for several days. We continue to quote at $1.05@1.10 No. 1 Lard, 78@80; No. 2, 68@70. Carbon, 19½@20c by the car load, and 10@25cts additional for smaller lots.

POTATOES—In limited supply and firm at the recent advance. We continue to quote prime "Peach Blows" and "Early Rose" at $1.20@1.30 by the car load, and $1.35@1.40 in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Is in fair demand, and unchanged. Dressed Turkeys, 15@16; Chickens, 10@12.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 lb. 12½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8½c; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 6½@7c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 10¾c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for immediate use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 11c. Do. bbls 11¾. Do. in 5 lb. caddies, 12½c. Do in 5 lb. 12½c. Do in 3 lb. pails, 13c. Do. in 2 lb. pails, 13c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Do. in 5 2 pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.

STARCH—Grocers' 6@6½.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce, and in demand at $2.15. Clover is still quotable at $5.75@6, and Timothy at $3.50@3.75.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.50 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—6¼@7¼c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.03@1.05 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 12, 1874.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE.

Trade continues rather quiet, and the prediction ventured in our last that prices would decline, have been realized, and we reduce our quotations accordingly. The arrivals, especially of cattle intended to be sold here, have been large, and this, together with unfavorable advices, has brought about the result already noted. However, a number in the yards, if they have not already, will ship on further east in preference to selling here at the decline in rates. Eastern buyers nearly all complained of having had hard markets, and they were determined not to be caught two weeks in succession if they could help it. Prime shipping steers 1.4 0@1.500 lbs and fat butchers' cattle of similar, and of the we have been able to learn, there has been nothing sold above the outside figure. Prime 1,200@1,300 lbs, good 1,000@1,100 lbs,

THE REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says: The reduction in the rates of freight between Chicago and the eastern markets, of which notice was made in this column yesterday, does not embrace hogs, sheep and horses, but is confined exclusively to cattle. The general impression in our circulating at the yards to day, that the real animus of the movement is to break up the system of "straw bids" in vogue with one or two of the roads leading eastward from here, by which two or three parties have been enabled to virtually monopolize the cattle trade. Bulk being the object the movement is observing of, and will receive the commendation of all who really feel an interest in the growth and prosperity of the cattle trade in this city. The injustice of compelling A. who ships say from 3 to 5 cars ₱ day, to pay $125 ₱ car to New York, while B. who handles a larger number, is allowed a drawback of fifty dollars per car, is readily apparent.

The new schedule of cattle rates is as follows: To New York ₱ car $80
To Boston ₱ car 100
To Albany ₱ car 70
To Buffalo ₱ car 50
To Toledo ₱ car 30

HOGS.

Notwithstanding the supply of prime Philadelphia hogs continues light, the market is weak, and prices within the past twenty four hours have declined fully 10c ₱ cwt; we now quote at 5.40@5.50. Pigs are in nearly equal to the bulk of the arrivals recently have been of this character, and very dull, dealers generally report that they are hard to dispose of at any price. Even good light hogs, commonly known as Yorkers, are also scarce, and may be quoted at 5.45@5.50, while pigs cannot be sold at prices to let owners out with a whole skin—sales have been made as low as 4c, and from that up to 4¾. Commission men are all driving their advertisers to hold back this trash for the present.

SHEEP.

The arrivals continue light and mostly common in point of quality; market firm at an advance, especially on the finer grades, of fully 25 cts. ₱ cwt. Extra fine wool, 100@110, 6½@6¾; 80@90, 5¾@6. Extra open wool 120@130 lbs, 6¾@7; 10@110, 6@6¾; 80@90, 4.50@5.50.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 12, 1874.

The Crude market was decidedly weaker today, prices having declined 10@15c ₱ brl within the past twenty four hours, and the tendency still seems to be downward. Refined at $1.85@1.90 ₱ brl at Parker, equal to 5¼@5½c ₱ gallon delivered here. There was no special cause assigned for the decline, but the presumption is that it was, at all events, fully as legitimate as the recent advance, and it is generally conceded that for the time being the market is more or less manipulated by speculators who rush up and down as best suits their interests. Refiners were doing but little, as the market is in such a peculiar shape that they can neither buy Crude or sell the product without incurring considerable risk; in other words, there is no margin at present rates. Exporters claim that it is impossible to operate refined up any higher, that the foreign markets are well supplied, and refiners cannot see their way clear to pay present rates of Crude when the price of the product does not cover the actual cost of making, hence the market is at a dead look.

The barrel market continues dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change; countries, $1.70; city make, $1.75.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart and F.	Warden F and Co.	49
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tack Bros.	514
Total		563

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Peerless O. W.	Peerless O. W.	6
Owner	Liberty O. W.	10
Total		16

New York Butter and Cheese Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Butter—Receipts for the week 13,881 pkgs, do. last week 15,910, do same week last year 16,703; do. exports past week none. The principal feature of the market is its sudden reaction from the week condition that had really begun to have a depressing influence at our last, and threatened a revision of quotations in buyers' favor for a large portion of stock. Buyers held off as long as they could expecting benefit from accumulated or large receipts, none of them, however, have been sufficiently stocked ahead to make such a maneuver a telling one upon holders, while the receipts have worked decidedly against its success. The recovery of tone is conceded same state of trade last Tuesday reassures owners in their early calculations, and prices are quoted on both Wednesday of the city extremely firm. There is some little danger that sellers may press prices too severely upon a verge of buyers, now that their policy seems so well secured. True, we have full two months yet for local use of old butter and more than that for outside trade, but it is to be remembered that owners will avoid restrictive quotations, as it is preferable that trade be kept steady if possible at the current rates, and in many instances profitable rates. Fancy State half tubs are quick in a small way at 40c, and prime dairies are in fair demand at full quotations. New parcels of State are considered coming enough to be rated under 30c. For lots of more packed State little above barking grade 33c was paid. Western butter shows more or less supply but is not abundant, and choice solid packed is strong at 30 cts. Prime rolls have advanced, while higher rates westward, and in Baltimore help all grades of them. The late arrival of California fruits has been mostly sold out, A small consignment of solid packed California is offering—not yet quotable.

Cheese—Receipts for the week, 10,899 boxes; do last week 7,183 do; same week last year 10,627 do. Exports past week 32,119 boxes, same week last year 9,222 do. Gold closes 112¾. Cable 73s for Liverpool. Thursday and Friday of last week brought out another advance, and the market closes firm at 16¾c. Shippers have dealt liberally, as the export shows paying 16c for lines of 500 boxes and made and 16½ for one case for 250 July cheese. Fair western cheese ranges at 15@15¾c; prime to fancy Ohio 15@16¾.

The cable has advanced 2s 6d since our last weekly report, and reports from the English market sustain operations at present prices. Fancy London style of factory are held firmly by exporters at 18½c. The retail trade has paid 17c for 50 boxes of one extra mark and 50 boxes of another. Of the exports this week four thousand boxes went through from Canada direct.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; limited offerings; medium grades; good ordinary 15¾@15¾c.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was swelling slowly last evening, with five feet four inches in channel. Weather continues to moderate; thawed freely all day, and the sun, where it was exposed to the sun, has almost disappeared. The indications this P. M. are favorable for rain

The Granite State, from Portsmouth, was the only arrival, while aside from the slack water packets, there were no departures.

The Juniata for Cincinnati, and Fearless for St. Louis, are ready to depart just as soon as there is sufficient water to let them out, and the probability is that they will not have to wait more than another day.

The Exchange, Captain Sam Shuman, is announced to take her departure this evening.

The Wild Duck is filling up steadily for St. Louis and intermediate points, and will be ready to take her departure soon.

There are quite a number of towboats laid up at different points along the river en route for this point, some of which will reach here within the next day or two.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: The Mollie Ebert will leave for Pittsburgh this evening.—The Ed Hobbs arrived from St. Louis Tuesday evening, and left for Wheeling yesterday.—Captain Wash. Hopshell came down on the Fleetwood yesterday.—Captain John A. Williams, of the Exporter, returned from Pittsburgh yesterday.—The General Council of Memphis has resolved to charge wharfboats the same wharfage as steamboats.—The towboat, John A. Wood, with twenty-one barges in tow from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, broke her pitman and broke down at Vicksburg, and left for Wheeling yesterday.—The Herald says that some of her officers thought it would be necessary to leave some of her barges behind, as she had too many of them in tow.

—The New Albany Ledger Standard of Saturday says: The interest in the boat race, and the intense rivalry between the officers of the Pat. Rogers and Morning Star, in regard to the speed of their respective boats, and several bets which have resulted, in which each boat either claimed the victory or accounted for the defeat on highly probable grounds. Yesterday evening the race of another brush, both boats being fully prepared for the race, and both determined to beat or "bust." An officer of the Star writes to the Ledger claiming the race.

—Says the Sioux City Journal: The latest developments in the Upper Missouri transportation contract are to the effect that the contract has been, or will be, awarded to a young man by the name of Hunter, of Pittsburgh, a "straw" bidder for Commordore Kountz. Silly reports always precede these awards.

John Baker, who has been superintending the chopping and sale of wood in Dr. Burleigh's timber above Yankton, has eloped for parts unknown, taking with him about $300 of the doctor's hard earned cash.

—The Arlington, from Memphis to Cincinnati, has the following freight from this city: Kennedy, Childs & Co. 30 bales cotton, Birmingham & W., 20 bales cotton.

—The Hudson Sherlock, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has on board 68 barrels of molasses for this city.

—The Burlington Hawkeye says: A first class steamboat war is what the cities of the Upper Mississippi would be pleased to see next season.

—The Times-Star forges ahead Memphis for New Orleans on Tuesday night.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—400 sks flour 100 brls do, T C Jenkins; 15 do whisky, J Fuhrer; 25 bags wheat 1 car grain, Marshall K & Co; 1 do car corn D McMillan & Co; 131 sks barley, J N Straub; 20 tres hams 6 do lard 10 brls flour 10 bxs starch 10 do corn meal, Watt L & Co; 10 pails tallow, 30 pairs do lard Watt L & Co; 10 pails tallow, 30 pairs do lard Watt L & Co; 10 pails tallow, 30 pairs do lard

HOME NEWS.

Brady's Bend Iron Company.

By reference to notice on our first page, it will be seen that the bondholders, creditors and stockholders of this company, will meet at No. 2 Exchange Court, New York, on Tuesday, February 17, at 12 M., for the purpose of reorganization.

Letters Held for Postage Feb. 12, 1874.

Sally Churchill, New Orleans, La., 3c; Gorg Christy, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Law Edwards, Temperanceville, Pa., 3c; Samuel Green, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Emma Muth, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., 6c; Geo. W. Reed & Co., New York, 3c; Robert Watson, Allegheny, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The Right Name.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I notice in your issue of this A. M. that you have an item, "Annual meeting of the Allegheny Valley R. R.," which is incorrect. It should be Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Please correct the error in your next issue and oblige, Yours truly,

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.

February 12, 1874.

Police Notes.

Information was given yesterday by W. B. B. Lowe, clothier, Smithfield street, concerning the larceny of two pieces of cloth, with which he charges James Oyler and Patrick Mash. They boys will speedily have a hearing.

Alderman O'Donnell supplied an officer with a warrant for the arrest of Mr. S. R. Hones who is suspected by his wife, Rebecca, of intending to elope with another woman.

Rev. Dr. Williams

Continues his labors with characteristic zeal and success among the colored people of Fayette and Westmoreland counties. He is rapidly acquiring the reputation of a great revivalist. The colored John Wesley chapels at Brownsville, Uniontown and Mt. Pleasant are said to be largely the fruitage of his persevering labors. Converts have been greatly multiplied, and under the Doctor's auspices the good works goes bravely on. At Uniontown, on a recent occasion, their chapel was found too small for the crowds that sought to enter, and a similar pressure is not unusual at the other stations.

A Young Woman and an Old Man Unlawfully Yoked—Alleged Cruelty.

A young Irish girl, Kate Webster Cochran, who has only recently arrived in this country, and who came over from the Emerald Isle as the wife of a man double her age—Edward Cochran, to-wit—preferred a charge against him before the Mayor yesterday morning. She said her husband was jealous, abusive and brutal, and that in one of his frenzies he burned her personal wardrobe. This kind of action is somewhat "too rough" in February, so the Mayor issued a warrant for the arrest of Cochran, who hails from Frankstown. Meantime his wife does not return to him.

Running the Straight Ticket.

To the Citizens of the Second Ward, Allegheny:

Having received that nomination for Council and Poor Director, at the regular Republican primary election, we respectfully decline running on any other ticket.

S. DRUM, for Council,
A. DICKSON, for Poor Director.

Declines.

To the Citizens of the Second Ward, Allegheny:

I am not a candidate for re-election to the Common Council at the ensuing election on any ticket. W. H. LOCKHART.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 12, 1874.

House and Sign Painting.

As the season for the above kinds of work is fast approaching, those whom it may concern will be pleased to know that they can avail themselves of the skilled and experienced services in this respect of Mr. John F. Gray, who, having been absent from the city for two years, has returned and resumed business at the old location, No. 54 Ninth street. Mr. Gray occupies a permanent position in the painting and decorating art, and his former success in this line, due to the quality of material employed, the care, attention and skill bestowed on his work, and his strenuous efforts to render complete satisfaction to those who favor him with their orders, is a sufficient guarantee for the future. As heretofore, all work will be warranted, the best of material used, and the charges will be very reasonable. Call at 54 Ninth street, and see if your terms for such work and terms as will be entirely acceptable.

Elocutionary Entertainment by William Marcus Dill Mackey.

The above named gentleman, who has been well advertized here, and who comes before the Pittsburgh public credited with being the gold medalist of Magee College, Londonderry, Ireland, made his debut in the Library Hall last night to a fair and highly appreciative audience. Mr. Mackey is a young man of pleasing appearance and address. Doubtless his powers will be heretofore considerably increased, but it is satisfactory to note that he is even to his present most comic sketches, the sin most young performers possess, namely: that of indulgence in vulgarity for the sake of raising an extra laugh. On the contrary, he is commendably refined in manner, gestures and actions, and there is a freshness about his style that will always insure him a sympathetic audience. His voice is musically pitched, and specially suited for the delivery of pathetic or comic selections, though hardly heavy enough for the more tragic pieces. Should he continue to shine in any class of elocutionary composition were well tested last night, and it would be difficult to select any particular piece that did not fully merit the plaudits received. He evidently has a person and manner of career before him as a public entertainer, and should he favor Pittsburgh with another exhibition, will not fail to increase his circle of personal friends and professional admirers.

Amende Honorable.

The following appeared in last evening's Allegheny *Mail*:

We supposed we had good authority for the statement in Tuesday's *Mail* that O. O. Phillips, Esq., was a member of the Committee on Consolidation, and that his name was placed there by his knowledge and consent. Yesterday the following card, from three highly respectable and reliable gentlemen, which explains itself, was handed us for publication. We cheerfully insert it on the same page where the former statement was made:

A CARD.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11, 1873.

We notice charges in one of the evening papers against Mr. Ormsby Phillips regarding con solidation. Mr. Phillips was placed on the Consolidation Committee without his knowledge. He never met the committee, and in conversation with him during the "new charter" excitement he insisted positively on a clause being inserted in the charter submitting the question to a vote of the people of Allegheny City.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
B. F. JONES,
F. M. MAGEE,
} Members of Committee.

We have no desire to do injustice to any person living. Where we are convinced that, by mistake, apparent wrong has been done, we always stand ready to make honorable amends. The public can now judge as to Mr. Phillips' views on consolidation. We leave the matter with the people.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Encouraging Assurance.

An adjourned meeting of the above committee was held at the Lincoln Club Room last night, to receive reports and transact other business of detail. Cheering reports were presented from every quarter—the South Siders being particularly enthusiastic. Frank P. Case was, on motion, added to the committee and elected permanent Secretary. The various Ward Vigilance Committees were requested to call meetings on Saturday, February 14, at 7½ o'clock, at the usual places for organization, and the standing committees were instructed to meet for consultation at 10 A. M. and the Executive Committee to meet at 7½ o'clock to-day. A meeting will be held every day until after the election.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Conflagration at New Haven, Pa.

A severe and extremely dangerous fire raged in the borough of New Haven opposite Connellsville yesterday morning, destroying a mill, dry house and other buildings belonging to Messrs. Nickel & Kaine. Calhoun & Co., also lost heavily on copper, stuff and machinery to the extent of $7,000. A stable owned by Mr. Ashmead's estate was also destroyed, inflicting a loss of about $500—while Nickel & Kaine's loss will foot up to $6,500. The Locomotive works of Messrs. Dawson & Bailey were in great danger being on fire at one time—indeed great fears were entertained that the whole city would have been destroyed. The Monongahela Valley Agency was interested to about one-half in the insurance.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Young Housekeeper's Story.

A Miss Julia Sych commenced initiatory proceedings to recover damages in an alleged breach of promise before Prothonotary Kennedy yesterday morning. She stated that in March, 1873, she met the defendant, Charles Merz, and afterwards went to live with him as housekeeper. He certainly made love and respect. Introduced her to his friends, and eventually proposed marriage. His offer was accepted, but one night, or rather early in the morning, the pair were returning from a party, when Charles Merz pressed his suit very strongly, promising speedy marriage, and succeeded in forcibly having improper intimacy with her. At least this is the lady's statement, and as she now does not think the man will keep his word, Julia sues for breach of promise—damages $5,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—Last night Mr. C. W. Couldock appeared to a good audience, as Luke Fielding, in the Willow Copse. It is superfluous to say anything in eulogy of his well known representation of this character. To night he will take a benefit, appearing as Cardinal Richelieu, when the house is sure to be crowded. The Saturday matinees will be Barney Campbell's latest dramatic effort, Tide and Tempest.

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening at Library Hall will be given the first of the unequalled Concerts of Theodore Thomas, who numbers in his troupe sixty distinguished performers. The entertainments heretofore given in our city by this distinguished musician are to be eclipsed by those now promised, and those who wish to enjoy the rich treat in store for them will be glad to learn that the prices of admission have not been increased, but remain at the low figure of one dollar for admission, with fifty cents extra for reserved seats. This is the last opportunity our people will have of hearing these performers for some time, and those who neglect opportunity will be sure of many and deep as they will undoubtedly be the grandest ents of the season.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

The Financial Situation Set Forth—The Appropriation Ordinance—The Estimated Revenues and Expenditures for 1874—Reports from the Committees—Improvements Contemplated in Various Directions.

Allegheny Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

President McBrier called this branch to order at eight o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Ackley, Cochran, Day, Heagy, Hartman, McNeill, Omsler, Ober, Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, Reineman, Reed, Schoyer, Smith, Sweeny, Thomas, Wittmer, Voegtly, Zinkand, and President McBrier.

The minutes were read and approved after which business was taken up as follows:

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. SMITH a remonstrance against the approval of the report of the viewers on opening an alley, in the First ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. REINMAN a petion for sewer on Troy Hill Road. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY petition for reduction of sewer assessment. Referred.

Mr. ACKLEY petition for sewer on Ledlie street. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON petition for sewer on Warner street. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY petition for permission to erect frame stable. Referred.

Mr. ZINKAND, petition for roofing in the Market House. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY, remonstrance against assessment on Steep street improvement. Referred.

Mr. HEAGY, petition for sewer on Preble avenue. Referred.

FINANCES.

Mr. RIDDLE, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of Controller Brown, showing expenditures during last month as follows:

No. 1. Salaries	$ 2,230 12
No. 3. Fire Department	6,389 31
No. 4. Printing	1,260 55
No. 5. Streets	2,785 66
No. 6. Wharves and Landings	46 25
No. 7. Surveys	381 25
No. 8. Police	3,542 25
No. 9. Contingent Fund	36 25
No. 11. Water Works	9,855 85
No. 13. Gas	4,910 69
No. 16. City Property	44 00
No. 17. Health	100 00
Total	$ 31,582 18

Report received, and the various bills ordered to be paid.

Mr. RIDDLE also in the same connection stated that Controller Brown had inaugurated a new style of report showing all the receipts and expenditures during the past month, which he read as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$ 5 00
Delinquent taxes	4,937 67
Ground rents	333 62
Water bonds	4,000 00
Sewer bonds	21,000 00
Troy Hill bonds	29,507 50
Interest on unexpended balances	136 63
Grading and paving	23,689 76
Sewer construction	4,848 80
Opening and widening streets	3,154 75
Rent of P. O. rooms	687 38
Poor Fund No. 1	4,812 42
Poor Fund No. 2	26,617 99
Total	$199,345 13

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 3,318 95
Fire Department	290 79
Streets	72 62
Wharves and Landings	4 75
Contingent Fund	1 00
Water Works	8,780 01
Wharf Bond's Interest	752 50
City Property	773 74
Grading and Paving	31,364 32
Sewers	5,923 68
Park Commission	1,856 00
Poor Directors	27,261 96
Interest on Sewer Bonds	1,277 50
Special Assessments for repairing and widening streets, &c.	2,114 44
Street and Park Bonds	2,800 00
Refunding Sewer Assessments	71 57
City's part on main sewers	24,883 84
	$ 87,807 66

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

German Savings Bank	$ 22,660 45
Allegheny Real Estate Bank	65,140 00
Treasurer's Vault	7 21
	$ 87,807 66

Mr. RIDDLE presented the report of the Finance Committee. The Committee reported the appropriation ordinance, levying taxes and making appropriations as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.

The committee then proceeded to fix the amount of appropriations necessary to meet the expenses of the various department, of the city for the year, as follows:

No. 1, Salaries	$ 36,163 00
No. 2. Interest	41,670 00
No. 3, Fire Department	61,000 00
No. 4, Printing	8,000 00
No. 5, Streets	40,000 00
No. 6, Wharves and landings	7,000 00
No. 7, Surveys	8,000 00
No. 8, Police	45,000 00
No. 9, Contingent Fund	26,064 88
No. 11, Water Works	100,000 00
No. 12, Outstanding warrant	2,560 77
No. 13, Gas	24,000 00
No. 14, Sinking Fund	20,000 00
No. 15, Interest on Wharf Bonds	1,960 00
No. 16, City Property	40,000 00
No. 17, Health	2,060 00
No. 18, Bills Payable	76,013 99
No. 19, Markets	12,000 00
Park Commission	5,000 00
	$535,432 64

THE ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Business Tax	$ 14,685 11
Water Tax	100,000 00
Markets	21,220 63
Weigh Scales	10,104 22
Measuring Wood and Bark	929 52
Vehicle Licenses	16,181 24
Board Measurer	276 60
Sale of Ferrules	2,448 28
Fines and Forfeitures	5,446 38
Lot Regulations	1,546 00
Ground Rents	1,769 14
Railroads	9,957 26
Interest on unexpended balances	1,525 67
Wharves and Landings	2,768 32
U. S. Postoffice Department	530 00
Due from various persons	1,168 72
Board of Health	577 51
Switch Licenses	75 00
Pleasant Valley Railway	1,192 40
Water Bonds	75,000 00
City Property	30,000 00
City Taxes	250,000 00
	$535,432 65

The Committee to bring the "city tax" revenue to the figure given, were compelled to assess a tax on the valuation of 5 mills. The sewerage tax was fixed at 1½ mills, the Poor tax at 1 mill, with an exemption in favor of those who did not own property valued at more than $1,000. The Water tax was left the same as in 1873.

The report further reported an ordinance for an increase in the salary of the City Controller to $2 500.

Also, an ordinance for the issue of $25,000 in sewer bonds to pay the city assessments for sewers constructed.

The Committee also reported the propriety, if possible, of abolishing the offices of Meat Inspector and Registrar in the City Engineer's office.

They also reported a resolution authorizing the Solicitor to draw up an act of assembly authorizing the Councils to issue bonds for city purposes when required.

They reported draft of an act of assembly, making the office of Mayor a salaried one.

They reported adversely to granting the request of the property holders on Ohio street to be relieved from paying the 50 per cent. assessment for the construction of the sewer in the Eighth ward.

The committee further reported adversely to instructing the Committee on Wharves and Landings, to employ all those who were able to work, who appealed to the Board of Poor Directors for help.

The committee also reported a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to discontinue any further negotiations for the various Plank Roads on the ground that the prices asked were too excessive.

The report was received and the resolutions adopted.

The appropriation ordinance was then taken up, and under a suspension of the rules, passed finally.

The ordinance authorizing the issue of sewer bonds was, under a suspension of the rules, passed finally.

The draft of the proposed act of Assembly making the office of Mayor a salaried one, was approved.

The ordinances increasing the salary of the Controller to $2,500, was, under a suspension of the rules, passed finally.

A WORD ON "VOTING MONEY."

Mr. RIDDLE, when the appropriation ordinance had been passed, called attention to the fact that the city tax had been almost doubled. He explained that this was rendered necessary because of the great increase in the appropriations, and the appropriations had been increased because last year the amount set aside for the different committees had been exhausted and a part of this present appropriation was to make up the deficiency. The Finance Committee desired to have the appropriations sufficient this year, and so, after economizing all they could—"whittling them down to the lowest point"—had fixed the amounts, and desired every member of Council to remember that the appropriations had been increased, and that this amount should not be exceeded a single penny. Every member of Councils should be careful in voting on any improvement, to first know if there was the money in the appropriation to pay for the improvement. It would not do to come out behindhand at the end of each year, and the Finance Committee, after a careful consideration of the actual needs for 1874, had fixed the amounts and hoped every member of Council would consider himself bound not to vote a cent beyond that.

Mr. SMITH, while they were talking on finances, wanted to know why it was that there was such an inequality in the deposits of the two depositories. He thought there should not be such a disparity; each depository should share alike in whatever benefits there were from the deposits, especially as they were under contract to pay interest on the balances.

Mr. RIDDLE explained that he did not know why there was such an inequality, and he, too, thought it was not fair. He thought each bank should have an equal share. The Finance Committee, however, did not have anything to do with depositing the money. He thought if any depository was to be favored the Council should pass a resolution instructing the Treasurer to deposit the funds and check equally upon each depository.

No action was taken in the matter.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, by permission, out of order, presented a petition for the extension of the sewer on Federal street to Pearl street. Referred.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Streets, presented ordinances which were disposed of as follows: For grading and paving of Sycamore street, from Main to Ohio streets; passed finally. Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company to lay a third track on Preble avenue, from Elm to Spruce streets; after some discussion, Mr. SWEENEY opposing, and Mr. HARTMAN advocating the ordinance, it was, under a suspension of the rules, passed finally. Mr. SWEENEY offered a remonstrance against the ordinance, which was received and filed, as was the petition for the same. Report of viewers on opening of Prospect street; approved. Report of viewers on opening of Beaver road; referred back to viewers. Report of viewers on opening of an alley between Ridge and Lincoln avenues; referred back to committee with instructions to report a new ordinance to authorize a new review, as parties claimed the assessments were excessive, and they were willing to pay the expenses for a new review. Report of viewers on opening of Wilson avenue, referred back to viewers, with a remonstrance that was presented against it.

NEW SURVEYS.

Mr. REINEMAN presented the report of the Survey Committee. They reported adversely to grading the petition for opening of Rhine street. They submitted an ordinance repealing the ordinance for opening Charles street, passed May 8th, 1873, and offered a new ordinance for the opening of that street, in accordance with a new plan.

Report received and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. VOEGTLY presented petitions for grading and paving of Henderson street, and for establishing grade on Warren street. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for grading of the first alley east of Franklin street, Sixth Ward. Referred.

Mr. ZINKAND, petition for vacation of a portion of Howard street. Referred.

Mr. MCNEILL, a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to let the contract for the erection of an armory for Knapp's battery and other military organizations. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. DAY, resolution for refunding of wagon license paid by persons who reside on Saw Mill Valley Plank Road. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. HARTMAN, petition for gas lamp on McClure avenue, Eleventh ward. Referred.

Business from Common Council was then taken up, and concurrences had in all matters not otherwise noted.

Mr. SMITH presented the report of the Committee of Conference on the opening of English alley. The C. C. had receded and concurred with S. C., with the understanding that the parties in interest pay the expenses of referring the view back to have a new one made out.

In the matter of the ordinance for a third track on Preble avenue, passed by S. C. C. C. non-concurred in, and referred to Railroad Committee.

Mr. ACKLEY moved to adhere and ask for Committee of Conference. Carried, and Messrs. Ackley, Hartman and Sweeny were appointed on the committee for S. C.

C. C. non-concurred in action of S. C. with reference to Wilson avenue, and the latter adhered and appointed Messrs. McNeill, Ackley, and Reineman as a Committee of Conference.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

HENRY M. LONG.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

This branch assembled at eight o'clock.

Present: Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton Cochran, Drexler, Eberhardt, Gschwend, Golden, Hare, Hastings, Herzell, Hax, Johnston, Kredel, Klicker, Lockhart, Lautner, Price, Peters, Roberts, Sholes, Stedeford, Stone, Spalding, Wetach, Walter, Wittmer, and President Long.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Mr. ROBERTS, petition for the grading and paving of Craig street, from Kilbuck street to the river. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for a sewer on Buena Vista street, from Taylor to North avenue. Referred to the Street Committee.

The same, petition for authority to erect a frame carpenter shop on Brush alley, Sixth ward. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. SHOLES, resolution for a gas lamp corner of Sherman avenue and Ohio street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. SELLING, petition for the establishing a proper grade for Woods Run avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. KLICKER, resolution for the repainting of Ellsworth engine house, Eighth ward. Referred to the Committee on Fire Engines.

Mr. LOCKHART, an ordinance granting S. S. Marshall right to erect a frame work shop on Second street Third ward. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. DREXLER, resolution for a gas lamp at Superior station, Ninth ward. Referred to the Gas Committee.

The same, resolution for an engine in the Ninth ward. Referred to Fire Committee.

Mr. GOLDEN, petition for the widening of Black Lance alley, Fifteenth ward, and for the straightening and grading of the same.

Also, petition for the opening of Irwin avenue. Both referred to the Survey Committee.

Also, a petition for water pipes on Charles street, from Union avenue to the line of James Craig's property. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. GOLDEN then stated that the new election law requires a place to be designated by Councils where the ballot boxes after the election shall be deposited and delivered.

He presented a resolution designating the Mayor's office as a place where the ballot boxes are to be deposited after the election, which was passed. Select Council referred to Ordinance Committee, to prepare ordinance.

Mr. HAX, petition for the grading of Howard street, Seventh ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. EBERHARDT, resolution for a gas lamp, corner of Vinta street and Spring Garden avenue. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, resolution for the repair of Williams street. Passed. C. C. non concurred.

Mr. BROWN, a communication in relation to illuminated lamp signs where the names of streets are to be placed.

Also, resolution for the repair of the steps on James street to Fountain street. Passed. C. C. non-concurred.

TAKING CARE OF CITY HALL.

Mr. COCHRAN, Chairman of the Committee on City Property, submitted the report of that committee. They reported that they had elected Matthew Kerr, Janitor of City Hall, and J. R. Lupton, Assistant Janitor. They also submitted an ordinance fixing the salaries of the Janitor and Assistant Janitor.

The report was received and filed. The ordinances presented provided that the Messenger's salary be $800 per annum, and the Assistant Messenger's salary $600 per annum. Rules suspended and ordinances passed finally.

DIVISION OF WARDS.

Mr. LAUTNER, of the Committee on the division of Wards, reported adversely to the passage of the ordinance dividing the Seventh ward so as to create a Twelfth ward.

Received and the recommendation adopted.

REVENUES.

Mr. STEDEFORD, of the Market Committee, reported the following receipts for the month of January:

Market	$1,751 60
Second ward scales	490 59
Diamond scales	339 24
Total	$2,581 43

Received and filed.

THE WHARVES.

Mr. WETTACH, of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, reported adversely to paying claim of Wm. Jackson, who claims having lost a float and barges worth $425, and, therefore, wants that amount refunded him. The committee states that the loss was occasioned by no negligence of the city. Received, and recommendation not to pay Mr. Jackson, approved.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HASTINGS, of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, reported adversely to granting the prayer of the petition of the citizens of the Fifth ward, asking that a lot be purchased corner of Rebecca and Ridge streets, for the purpose of erecting an engine house thereon, as the Fifth ward is sufficiently protected.

They recommended the passage of a resolution for the purchase of a new hose carriage for the Columbia company from Messrs. Knoch & Lang.

The committee in connection with the City Property Committee visited the various engine houses, and found them all in good order except the houses of the Hope, Friendship and Columbia companies, whose houses should be repaired. They have appointed a sub committee to purchase sufficient bed clothing for the firemen; also to inquire into the cost of carpets for the back rooms of the engine houses, as they are now cheerless and uncomfortable. They are free to say that the department is in a splendid condition, and that it has no superior as to efficiency.

The resolution created a great deal of discussion, as many wanted the committee to advertise for proposals. C. C. non-concurred. All the recommendations and actions of the committee were approved by Council.

S. C. non-concurred in the resolution for painting the Ellsworth Engine House. The S. C. also referred back to the committee the resolution in reference to a new engine house.

NEW GAS LAMPS.

Mr. BROWN, from the Gas Committee, reported adversely to placing a gas lamp corner of Washington avenue and Laurel alley, as there is no main pipe on either street. Received and approved.

Mr. COCHRAN, resolution for a flag stone crossing an Washington avenue, immediately west of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. track. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. JOHNSTON, resolution for repairing of the stone crossing corner of Beaver and Pennsylvania avenues. Passed.

Mr. LOCKHART, petition from citizens on Lane alley, Second ward, for refunding of sewer assessments, according to Section 10 of city laws, providing for the refunding of assessments on private sewers made use of by the city. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. KLICKER, resolution for a sewer drop on River avenue in front of water works property, eighth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. PRICE, resolution providing for the election of a City Physician for the tombs, at next meeting. Passed.

The same, an ordinance fixing the salary of the City Physician at $500. Referred to the Health Committee.

S. C. Postponed action.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

was then taken up and the appropriation ordinance considered.

Mr. HASTINGS objected to the appropriation to the Park Commission. The ordinance was, however, passed as it passed in Select Council.

The viewers' report on the opening of Wilson avenue was in S. C. referred back to the viewers. C. C. nonconcurred and approved the view. S. C. adhered and appointed Messrs. McNeill, Ackley and Reineman.

The ordinance authorizing the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co. to lay third track on Preble avenue, was passed in Select Council; in Common Council referred to the Railroad Committee. All the other Select Council business was concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. HASTINGS, resolution requesting the Auditing Committee for 1873 to report the work done by them, to Councils at next meeeting. Passed. Select Council referred to Auditing Committee of 1874.

The chair appointed by unanimous consent Mr. D. F. Agnew, a member of the Survey Committee.

Mr. BURTON, resolution for flagstone crossings laid on Church avenue, at head of Anderson street, and at foot of Cedar avenue. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mrs. GOLDEN, resolution instructing the City Property Committee to advertise for proposals for the building of an armory for Knapp's battery and other military organizations in the city of Allegheny. Passed.

On motion adjourned.

ANOTHER DIMMICK DECISION.

What the Attorney General Thinks of the New City Charter.

The correspondence appended, so explicitly explains itself as to need no word of preliminary comment:

Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, Attorney General of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—Many perplexing questions are continuously arising under the new Constitution affecting the status of officers in our city government which we think would be put at rest by an opinion from you as the law officer of the State.

Permit us, therefore, to state them for your opinion:

On the first Tuesday of December, 1871, the citizens of our city elected a Mayor, Controller, and Treasurer for a term of three years, from and after February 1, 1872—their terms consequently expiring February 1, 1875.

On the first Tuesday of December 1873, the different wards (thirty-seven in number) elected Councilmen, to take office on the first Monday after the first day of January following—the Common Councilmen for one year—the Select Councilmen, being the one-half in number of that body, (the other half having been elected the year previously) for two years.

The present Councils organized pursuant to law, January 5, 1874.

The general assembly of 1873, passed an act entitled "an act to reorganize the local government of the city of Pittsburgh, &c., &c.," approved January 7, 1874, wherein it is provided as follows:

See parts of article second and third, marked on pages 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of said last mentioned act herewith sent you.

Queries—When do the terms of the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer expire? On the first of February, 1875, under the law under which they were elected; or the first Monday of January, 1875, under act approved January 7, 1874, and herewith sent you.

When do the terms of Councilmen expire (especially Select Councilmen elected last December for two years)? On the first Monday after the first day of January 1875-5, or the first Tuesday of January, 1875, under the act approved January 7, 1874.

When are we to hold the elections for the foregoing officers—in February, 1874, or 1875, and under what law? Is the number and term designated in act approved January 7, 1874, or as the laws were prior thereto:

Did not the Governor's proclamation, issued January 7, 1874—being the same day as his approval of our new city charter herein above referred to—abrogate said city charter?

Respectfully,

A. H. GROSS,
President Select Council,
WM. B. NEGLEY,
President Common Council.

January 30, 1874.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1873.

Hon. A. H. Gross, President of Select Council, and Hon. W. B Negley, President of Common Council, City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—Absence must be my apology for omitting sooner to reply to your favor of January 30.

You request my opinion as to certain queries therein contained. As the last query has an important bearing upon those which precede it, I will answer it first.

Even assuming that the Constitution did not go into effect until the date of the Governor's proclamation, as the new City Charter was approved on the same day, I have no doubt the proclamation avoided the approval, and the charter was thereby annulled. It is true, the charter was approved in the morning and the vote was counted by the Legislature and proclamation issued by the Governor in the afternoon, still, I have no doubt, the new Constitution will be held to cover and embrace the whole day, and not a fractional part thereof—if it did not go into effect till 12 of January.

Your other queries are, in my judgment, to be solved independent of the new charter, which, for the reason given, I consider as annulled, if it ever had a legal existence, and it follows that the terms of the officers of the citizens of the Fifth ward, asking that a lot be purchased corner of Rebecca and Ridge streets, for the purpose of erecting an engine house thereon, as the Fifth ward is sufficiently protected.

They recommended the passage of a resolution for the purchase of a new hose carriage for the Columbia company from Messrs. Knoch & Lang.

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The resolution created a great deal of discussion, as many wanted the committee to advertise for proposals. C. C. non-concurred. All the recommendations and actions of the committee were approved by Council.

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SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

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NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. HASTINGS, resolution requesting the Auditing Committee for 1873 to report the work done

THE REVISORS.

Another Meeting Yesterday—The Returns for the Third Ward—The List of Exemptions—Nearly Four Million Dollars Worth of Property not Hitherto Assessed.

Yesterday morning the Board of Revision held another meeting, Mr. James Irwin in the Chair.

The report of the Third Ward Committee, of which Mr. Sims is Chairman, was read and adopted.

SCHEDULE PER FOOT FRONT.

The following is the schedule per foot front of property in the ward:

GRANT STREET.

	Per foot front.
From Diamond to Fifth avenue	$ 500
From Virgin alley to Sixth avenue	425
From Virgin alley to Sixth avenue	400
From Sixth ave. to Strawberry alley	400
From Seventh ave. to Washington st.	700

SMITHFIELD STREET.

Diamond to Fifth avenue	1,200
Twenty feet corner Fifth avenue	1,500
Twenty feet corner Diamond street	1,250
Fifth avenue to Virgin alley	1,500
Virgin alley to Sixth avenue	1,000
Sixth avenue to Seventh avenue	900
Seventh avenue to Liberty street	985
Ninety feet lots	1,000
One hundred and ten feet lots	1,025

WOOD STREET.

Diamond to Fifth avenue, 60 feet lots, $	1,400
Diamond to Fifth avenue, 80 feet lots	1,600
Corner Diamond street	2,500
Corner Diamond street	1,450
Fifth avenue to Diamond, 80 feet	1,600
Corner Fifth avenue	2,100
Corner of Virgin alley, 60 feet	1,425
Corner of Virgin alley, 80 feet	1,625
Virgin alley to Sixth avenue, 60 feet	1,400
Virgin alley to Sixth avenue, 90 feet	1,600
Sixty feet lots	1,000
Corner of Sixth avenue, 60 feet lots	1,100
Sixth avenue to Liberty, 130 feet	1,500

LIBERTY STREET.

Grant to Smithfield, 80 ft	$ 800
Grant to Smithfield, 90 ft	1,000
Smithfield to Seventh avenue, 48 ft	522
Seventh avenue to Wood street, 113 ft	1,137
Seventh avenue to Wood street, 79 ft	1,000
Between Wood street and Sixth avenue, 58 ft	1,000
Between Wood street and Sixth avenue, 30 ft	600
Sixth avenue to Market street, 100 ft	1,000
Sixth avenue to Market street, 125 ft	1,100

MARKET STREET TO FIFTH AVENUE.

Corner Fifth avenue, 80 ft	$ 2,100
Corner Fifth avenue, 100 ft	2,700
Corner Fifth avenue, 100 ft	1,700
Corner Market and Diamond, 45 ft	1,100
Diamond square, lots 100 ft	1,100
Diamond square, lots 100 ft	2,200

DIAMOND STREET, GRANT TO SMITHFIELD.

Smithfield to Wood	$ 500
Wood to Market streets, 60 ft	425
Wood to Market streets, 120 ft	525

FIFTH AVENUE, GRANT TO SMITHFIELD.

120 feet lots	1,000
Smithfield to Market	2,000
Smithfield to Market, 192 feet	2,200
Smithfield to Market, 150 feet	2,100

VIRGIN ALLEY TO SMITHFIELD STREET.

120 feet lots	175
Smithfield to Wood, 120 feet	300
Wood to Liberty street, 120 feet	175

SIXTH AVENUE—GRANT TO SMITHFIELD.

60 feet lots	200
120 feet lots	400
Smithfield to Wood, 220 lots	400
Lot 240	550
Wood